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# Basutoland

# 1958

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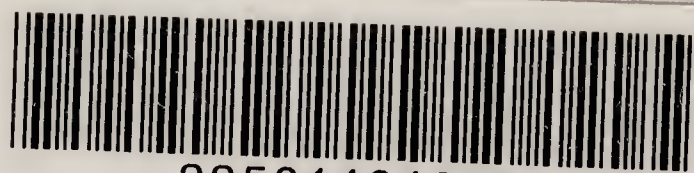
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LONDON


HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1959

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*Two typical Basuto men with their 'onies and multi-coloured blankets.*



# BASUTOLAND

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Report for the year  
1958

*LONDON*

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1959



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## PART I

### *Chapter I : Review of the main Events of 1958*

#### I. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

With great regret, Basutoland bade farewell to the High Commissioner, Sir Percivale Liesching, G.C.M.G., K.C.P., K.C.V.O., and Lady Liesching on the 22nd August, 1958. In a farewell speech at the national pitso called for the occasion, the Resident Commissioner outlined the progress which had been made during Sir Percivale's four-year term of office and, in particular, said:

"We thank your Excellency for your patience and understanding throughout these years, and especially for the confidence which you showed in the wisdom of the Basuto when you agreed in 1956 that they should be given an opportunity to state clearly what constitutional reforms they themselves wish for at this stage of their development."

The continuing loyalty of the Basuto to the Crown was expressed in the speech made by the Paramount Chief on the same occasion:

"Your Excellency, although we have asked for self-rule which was the wish of the late Moshesh, the founder of this Nation, I would like it to be clear, as we have said in the past to the various representatives of Her Majesty's Government, that our loyalty to the Crown is unswerving. I again confirm this loyalty to the Crown to-day".

Sir Percivale's period of office as High Commissioner will be remembered as one when the foundations for Constitutional Reform were laid. It was in September, 1955, that the Basutoland National Council passed a motion requesting "that the Basutoland Council be given power to make laws in all internal matters, such laws to be confirmed by the Paramount Chief". In his reply to this motion, the Secretary of State, in May, 1956, said that he was prepared to consider proposals whereby the Basutoland Council should be given power to make laws in regard to internal matters affecting the Basuto alone, but not in regard to matters affecting people other than the Basuto or countries other than Basutoland.

A committee was appointed by the Basutoland Council in October, 1956, consisting of one member from each of the nine districts of Basutoland, and was charged with the duty of framing a detailed reply to the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile in May, 1956, the Basutoland Council had appointed a committee consisting of three of its members, who, with three other members nominated by the Paramount Chief, were required to consider

and make recommendations in respect of the functions, remuneration, status and other matters relevant to Chieftainship Affairs.

It soon became apparent that the tasks entrusted to the two Committees were related and overlapped, and it was agreed that they should, as far as possible, work together, with a view to producing one comprehensive report covering all aspects of both Committees' terms of reference. The Report on Constitutional Reform and Chieftainship Affairs was published in July, 1958.

At a special Session of the Council in July, 1958, the Report was unanimously adopted.

In November, 1958, a delegation from the Basutoland Council went to London to discuss with the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the constitutional changes recommended in the Report. The Earl of Home made a statement in the House of Lords at the end of December concerning the outcome of the discussions, reporting that agreement had been reached on all the essential features of a new constitution with the object of placing more power and greater responsibility in the hands of the Basuto nation. With regard to the franchise for Europeans he said that "both Delegations are satisfied that the best solution is to establish a single roll for Basuto and non-Basuto British Subjects and British Protected Persons." (Details of the Constitutional Reforms will be found in Section 2 of Chapter III, Part III).

The Secretary of State went on to reaffirm previous declarations concerning the ownership of land and residence in Basutoland with the following words ; "it is our understanding that the land of Basutoland is legally vested in the Paramount Chief in trust for the Basuto Nation, and that Basutoland is not open to colonisation by non-Basuto. It is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to effect a change in this position. I also confirm that persons who are not members of the Basuto nation and who are made eligible for the franchise, or are admitted to the franchise, will not, as a result, acquire any right respecting land in Basutoland, or any right to reside there."

The Paramount Chief, Regent, went to the United Kingdom on leave in September, and she was present as an observer in the earlier part of the discussions with the Secretary of State. She returned in December.

The Annual (53rd) Session of the Basutoland council which was to have been held in September, 1957, opened on the 22nd February, 1958. Of the legislation laid before the Council the most important was the Entry and Residence Proclamation. It established Control Boards and Control Officers to regulate the entry and residence of non-Basuto in order to preserve the rights of the Basuto.

Khosana Bereng Seeiso, Paramount Chief designate, passed his preliminaries at Oxford University. He is reading Politics, Philosophy and Economics. Khosana Leshoboro Seeiso and Mr. Vincent Malebo returned to Basutoland in October at the completion of their course in Public and Social Administration at the South Devon Technical College in Torquay.





Three members of the delegation which went to London to discuss Constitutional Reforms with the Secretary of State. They are, (left to right): Chief Kelebone Nkuebe. M.B.E., Professor D.V. Cowen (Constitutional Adviser) and Chief Leabua Jonathan. Seated behind is the Paramount Chief Regent, Chieftainess' Mantšebo Seeiso, O.B.E., who attended as an observer, and the interpreter Mr. Z.J. Peko.







Among the visitors to the Territory during 1958 were: Sir Charles and Lady Ponsonby; the United States Consul General, Mr. Beech; His Grace, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Right Reverend Dr. Jooste de Blank; Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office; Mr. Alport, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State; Mr. Surridge, adviser to the Secretary of State on Co-operative matters; Professor Lewis, late of Ghana University, and the Administrator of the Orange Free State, Mr. Fouche.

Sir Rex Surridge who was appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate and make recommendations on the salaries and conditions of service in the High Commission Territories spent a month in Basutoland at the end of the year. He will return next year to complete his investigations.

## 2. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC

Revenue exceeded the estimated figure by £82,534, due principally to increased receipts from Customs and Excise. This reflects continued expansion of imports into the Union of South Africa as well as increased collections from excisable articles produced in the Union of South Africa. These increases are reflected in the Territory's accounts through the share allocated under the Customs agreement with the Union of South Africa. Other revenue items all showed small increased collections, with the exception of Basuto Tax and Wool and Mohair Export Duty. The shortfall in Basuto Tax of nearly £20,000 was due mainly to the disappointing return from the Graded Basuto Tax which is additional to Basic Tax and which is based on income and stock holding. It was introduced for the first time during the financial year 1957-58. An investigation into the methods of Tax collection is being undertaken. The wool and mohair market during the year showed a falling tendency which may have resulted in exporters holding back wool and mohair in the expectation of more favourable market conditions; the smuggling factor still persists and no satisfactory deterrent has been found to prevent wool and mohair being illegally exported.

Expenditure exceeded the estimates by £25,389, due for the most part to an accelerated programme of building projects, and an increase in payments to pensioners.

The Public Debt of the Territory now stands at £258,785 against which Sinking Funds of £19,545 have so far been created. Redemption dates are between the years 1970 and 1978.

## 3. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Increased yields in field crops, livestock improvement, the development of a body of Progressive Farmers, expansion of the Agricultural Trading Account and an improved public relations service, form the base on which agricultural policy has developed this year.

*Farming*

The establishment of a body of Progressive Farmers has provided a focal point on which the department could concentrate its extension work and from which it will extend its activities to cover the whole of the rural population. The field staff, by working primarily with that section of farmers who wish to better their activities, has achieved marked success in persuading them to accept advice on basic agricultural practices. Also, by being in a position to supply, through the trading account, good seed, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. the department has increased the use of these products by the farmer very significantly.

It is considered that an important advance has been made in increasing food production and, what is more important, in bringing the farming community to realise that there is a livelihood to be made from the soil by the adoption of good farming methods. The following figures, showing increased sales in the Trading Account, are of interest.

	1957	1958
Sorghum seed . . . .	400 lb.	1,800 lb.
Vegetable seeds . . .	76,359 packets	215,640 packets
Maize seed . . . . .	11,600 lb.	29,800 lb.
Bean seed . . . . .	600 lb.	3,000 lb.
Potato seed . . . . .	5,513 lb.	43,163 lb.
Wheat seed . . . . .	200 lb.	18,400 lb.
D.D.T. Powder 2½% .	1,595 lb.	2,690 lb.
Dieldrin . . . . .	25 oz.	981 oz.
Seed dressing . . . .	Nil	1,557 oz.
Superphosphate. . . .	324,875 lb.	445,500 lb.
Nitrogenous fertilizer .	Nil	3,500 lb.
Carts . . . . .	67	31

Progress is also being made in land use planning, and already facts revealed by one or two preliminary investigations, startling in their significance, have made it clear that the production of a land use map of the territory, upon which future planning must be based, is essential.

*Forestry*

Tree planting has continued at an accelerated rate, due mainly to the fact that the Basuto National Treasury has supplied considerable



sums of money to assist in the planting and fencing of large areas. Field nurseries continue to expand in order to keep pace with increased planting.

### *Livestock*

The Experiment Farm produced 30 weaner pigs and 1,431 poultry for sale to Basuto farmers. Unfortunately an outbreak of Bacillary White Diarrhoea among poultry necessitated the slaughter and early disposal of all stock. New breeding stock has since been purchased in preparation for the 1959 season.

Livestock have been in comparatively good condition throughout the year due mainly to ample winter grazing. Cattle sales organized by Co-operative Societies have proved successful.

The wool and mohair industry experienced a good season apart from a dry winter which tended to lower the condition of the small stock. Smuggling in order to avoid the payment of duty on wool and mohair would appear to be on the increase.

Small stock continue to be improved by the introduction of well bred Angora and Merino rams into the country which are resold at subsidised rates to Basuto farmers.

Stallions and bulls of approved types stand at stud throughout the Territory and are available on payment of a stud fee to local livestock owners.

### *Crops*

The maize crop during the year was about average while sorghums gave more than average yields. Prices paid for maize to producers were in the region of 30s. per 200 lb. bag and for sorghums 35s. per bag.

Mountain wheat harvested during 1958 yielded well in the field but unfortunately much of it was spoilt by prolonged rains which prevented threshing. The present crop shows every promise of above average yields provided frosts do not come too early in the season.

The Agricultural School continued to turn out its quota of trained diploma men, all of whom elected to join the staff of the Department of Livestock and Agriculture.

## 4. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The re-organization of the Co-operative Movement in Basutoland which was described in the Report for 1957 has begun to show definite results. 1958 was a year of great activity and much expansion in both the scope and volume of co-operative business. Interest in the Movement is widespread and demands for its further extension are insistent. There is, indeed, a danger of a rate of expansion too rapid for the infant organizations to carry and for the Registrar's staff to supervise.

The Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union was registered in December 1957 and began full-scale operations in April, 1958. The Union is similar in many ways to the federal society familiar in other countries, although, unlike some, it is a "multipurpose" union whose functions embrace banking, produce marketing and wholesaling. The banking department takes deposits from members, makes advances to co-operative societies for buildings and equipment, and also makes advances for "crop" loans to individual members, the latter being a promising experiment. It also finances the other two departments of the Union itself.

The marketing department buys produce of all kinds from member societies and disposes of it to the appropriate market. The Banking Union has arranged the financing of these operations, and systems of valuation have been devised to enable produce to be purchased for cash from the producer. In the case of commodities which are subject to rapid price fluctuations, a margin for risk is allowed which, if proved unjustified, is refunded as a second payment. The introduction of this system brought about a great increase in the volume of wool, mohair, hides and skins marketed co-operatively, and an extension of co-operative marketing to livestock, wheat, peas, beans and potatoes. It is planned to invade the remaining fields of maize and sorghums during 1959.

The wholesale department supplies consumers' goods for sale by member societies, seeds and fertilizer and materials for artisans' co-operatives.

The Banking Union started off in a spectacular fashion, creating all kinds of administrative and accounting problems. On the recommendation of the Adviser on Co-operatives to the Colonial Office, who visited Basutoland in September, it was agreed by Government and the Committee that an expert should be borrowed from the Farmers' Co-operative Union of East London for a period of three years to train Basuto managerial and secretarial staff.

With the new stimulus of the Banking Union, the primary societies showed much development, manifested not so much in an increase in their number as in the expansion of the volume and scope of their business. Some new types of societies have appeared, however, including a successful builders' and carpenters' artisans society and a credit and marketing society, associated with the mass-education movement pioneered by Mr. J. J. Machobane.

To summarize, 1958 was a momentous year for the Basutoland Co-operative Movement, a year in which many important decisions were taken and many projects launched which, if carried to fruition, can make a profound contribution to the development of Basutoland and the welfare of its people.



## 5. BASUTO ADMINISTRATION

During the year under review the Basutoland Council lost one of its senior members, Chief Alexander Seeiso Maama, whose death is regretfully recorded. Chief Seeiso Maama, as he was more intimately known, was one of the Principal Chiefs in the country and the most senior in age of the important Chiefs.

Three sessions of the Basutoland Council were held; the first, the 53rd in the series, from the 22nd February to the 21st March; and the second and third concurrently from the 25th July to the 1st August, these latter being special sessions.

For the first time the audited accounts of the Basuto National Treasury showed a deficit amounting to £44,802. This has been met out of the accumulated surplus balances which at 31st March, 1958, stood at £129,169. Revenue stood at £162,186 and Expenditure at £206,988, shewing a deficit on the year's working of £44,802. The accumulated surplus was consequently reduced to £80,292 after a further deduction of £4,075 in respect of depreciation of investments had been made. The Special Reserve Fund was £61,883. The total investments at the end of the financial year were £158,143. Of this amount £94,143 was invested with the Crown Agents. A further amount of £84,000 was invested locally on behalf of the Higher Education Fund.

## 6. EDUCATION

*Primary Education*

The enrolment in all types of schools has shown an increase of 5,439, but the principal increase has been in the primary schools where numbers have risen from 114,276 in 1957 to 119,312 in 1958. This increase was equally divided between the aided Mission schools and the unaided ones.

The Central Advisory Board's unanimous recommendation that grants be withdrawn from schools where buildings do not fulfil certain basic minimum conditions by January 1960, was accepted by the Resident Commissioner. This has done much to bring about a significant improvement in accommodation standards, with some encouraging examples of local initiative in improving conditions. It is hoped that no grants will have to be withdrawn.

The number of primary schools has shown an increase of 21 from 976 in 1957 to 997 in 1958. 183 of these are unaided, and all except nine are under Mission control. These nine consist of five committee-controlled Higher Primary Schools, three aided Night Schools, and a school for the children of lepers.

There has been an increase in the number of Higher Primary Schools from 90 to 99. None of the new schools could be aided in 1958. A further five such schools have been approved for 1959, bringing the total to

104, which is considered enough to meet the needs of the lower primary output for the time being. The selection examination at the end of the lower primary course (Standard 4) is centrally set but run by Mission appointed boards. Those who passed the examination found places in Standard V in 1958, if they wished to continue their education. In all schools there were 7,400 in Standard IV in 1957, of whom 3,324 found places in Higher Primary Schools. In the final Standard VI Examination 1,023 candidates passed, out of an entry of 2,209. This was a considerable improvement on last year's result, when 845 passed, out of an entry of 2,165. The stumbling block continues to be the subject of English.

### *Secondary Education*

There were 19 schools offering secondary education in 1958. Of these, only three offered the full five year course up to Matriculation. Seven more offered the three year Junior Certificate Course, and the remainder were developing schools offering only one or two years of the course. In the March matriculation examination seven candidates obtained full matriculation and two the school-leaving certificate, out of 15 entries. In the November examination there was again a drop, only five obtaining full matriculation, and four the school-leaving certificate, out of an entry of 48 from the three High Schools. The failures were, again, largely due to the Higher Grade subject of English, which is compulsory for our candidates. At the St. Theresa's Seminary only one obtained full matriculation and two the school leaving certificate out of 24 candidates. The English examination is of a very high standard, and bears little relation to that of the old Cape Senior Certificate which our students took up to 1953. As Matriculation is the entrance examination to the Universities in South Africa, it is, of course, essential that a high standard be set in English, the medium of instruction. The secondary school curriculum may have to be recast in 1959 to give more time in the course to the teaching of the English language at the expense of other subjects. At the St. Mary's Institution the Principal has introduced a three year post Junior Certificate course, and the result this year has been encouraging with four passes out of five, three with matriculation, and one School Leaving Certificate. The experiment will be continued.

In the Junior Certificate Examination the results have again been most satisfactory with 200 passes out of 276 candidates.

### *Teacher Training*

There were 514 teachers in training in the seven centres in 1958. 88 passed the final examination for the Basutoland Primary Teachers' Certificate, and 27 that for the Primary Higher Teacher's Certificate. An additional 32 passed the Supplementary Examination to complete the requirements for the Primary Teacher's Certificate, and two the Supplementary for the Primary Higher Teacher's Certificate. In all, therefore, 149 newly qualified teachers were available for the Primary



Schools. One Mosuto graduate successfully completed the course for the Post-Graduate Certificate in Education at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Two obtained the University Education Diploma at Pius XII College. Another is studying for the Post-graduate Diploma at Bristol University.

A conference on the teaching of English has been arranged for January, 1959, at which the guest speakers will be a professor and a senior lecturer in English from the University of Natal. It will be attended by inspectors, teacher-trainers, and teachers of English. The Department is doing everything possible to improve the standard of English taught in the schools by courses for teachers already in service. Ten such courses have been held during the year.

### *Technical Education*

There were 115 enrolled in the Lerotholi Technical School in the building, carpentry, cabinet-making, leather work, tailoring, motor-mechanics and clerical courses. At Leloaleng there were 49 in the building, masonry, leatherwork and motor-mechanics' courses. A new commercial course was introduced at the secondary school at St. Monica. This is a two year post-Junior Certificate course. 913 girls were enrolled in the various housecraft, needlecraft and weaving classes in 1958. It is felt that there is a need for more technical training for boys, and a third technical school in the north of the Territory has been approved. It is discouraging, however, to see that the Basuto are not forthcoming in large numbers to seek places in our existing trade schools, and half the enrolment at Leloaleng in 1958 was extra-territorial.

### *University Education*

109 students were enrolled at Pius XII College in 1958, of which 22 were from Basutoland.

There were 9 Basuto at Universities in South Africa, including six at the Durban Medical School. Three were at Fort Hare. One of these, a woman, graduated with a distinction in both major subjects, the first time in the history of the College that this feat has been performed by a woman. Another obtained a good second class pass in both majors, and the third passed his first year subjects. Both graduands are proceeding to the course for the University Education Diploma, the woman at Fort Hare, and the man at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. All the medical students at Durban passed their respective years.

In United Kingdom universities and colleges, there were 13 men and one woman. The woman entered the second year of her three year Domestic Science Diploma course at Bath, and the men were doing degree courses in Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Law, Philosophy and Economics, and diploma courses in Administration. The Paramount Chief designate continued his course at Oxford University, and the son of a senior District Chief was undergoing

a course in English in Gloucestershire. Two Basuto were studying in Southern Rhodesia, and three in American Universities. Several are known to be studying in India.

### *Examinations*

The University of South Africa will cease to run its Junior Certificate Examination after 1960, and a High Commission Territories Examination at that level may be introduced in 1961. Its retention in the Territories is essential as it is the entrance standard to various forms of training, and it forms the basis of selection for the senior secondary course. An examination for the three Territories is operated already by Basutoland for Higher Primary teachers.

## 7. MEDICAL

The total accommodation in the nine Government hospitals remains at 485 beds. During the year 12,210 patients were admitted and 5,445 operations were performed, an increase of 990 admissions and a decrease of 202 operations as compared with the figures for 1957.

Blood serum continues to be available at all Government hospitals and blood, when required, is obtained from the Bloemfontein branch of the South African Blood Transfusion Service. Work was delayed during the year on the construction of the additional buildings required to complete the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru pending the result of an application for further Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The old Maseru Hospital continued to be used for the accommodation of tuberculosis patients and for sick children.

The Health Centre at Semonkong in the mountain area which is in the charge of a health assistant, who replaced the assistant medical officer in September, 1958, continues to serve a useful purpose in providing medical facilities to a remote area accessible only on horseback or by air. The centre is visited regularly by a Medical Officer from Maseru.

The Mashai Health Centre is remotely situated in the mountain area and is accessible only on horseback or by air. An African nurse-midwife is in charge and an African health assistant assists her in meeting the medical needs of that community. The centre is under the supervision of the medical officer, Qacha's Nek, who visits the centre at monthly intervals.

The Health Centre at Marakabei is situated on the Mountain Road and is visited regularly by a medical officer from Maseru. The centre is staffed by an African nurse/midwife and an African health assistant.

The mountain dispensary (rural treatment centre) at Mphaki's in the Quthing district is staffed by an African nurse/midwife. The medical officer, Quthing, visits the dispensary, which is accessible only on horseback, regularly each month.



The mountain dispensary at Sekake's (Patlong) in the Qacha's Nek district is in charge of an African nurse/midwife. The dispensary is visited regularly by the medical officer, Qacha's Nek.

Work has progressed favourably with funds made available under Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes on the construction of the new hospital at Mokhotlong; of maternity, childrens' and isolation wards at those hospitals where there are none at present; and of tuberculosis wards at the hospitals at Maseru, Leribe, Mafeteng, Quthing and Qacha's Nek.

The smallpox vaccination campaign, which was started in October, 1958, among infants, children and adolescents, was completed in the second week of the year.

The nutrition survey, which was started during the early part of 1956 with the assistance of the World Health Organization, is now expected to last until about September, 1959. Dr. K. Martin, W.H.O. Regional Public Health Officer, visited the Territory again during the latter half of April and discussed the future work of the nutrition survey team and the possibility of the World Health Organization assisting in other projects.

The report of the tuberculosis survey which was carried out during the previous year with the assistance of the World Health Organization was received in May, 1958. Tuberculosis has always been considered to be one of the major health problems of the Territory and this was strongly confirmed by the survey. Dr. Anton Geser, W.H.O. Tuberculosis Consultant, visited the Territory from the 21st to the 27th May, 1958, to discuss the report and proposals for control of the disease which it was envisaged would be undertaken with World Health Organization and possibly other international assistance.

As a result of the findings of a survey carried out during the previous year by Mr. B. T. F. Poole, an officer of the British Empire Society for the Blind, to assess the problem of blindness in the Territory and to discover ways in which the special needs of the blind might be met, a special sub-committee of the Basutoland Branch of the British Red Cross Society was formed and named the Blind Welfare Section. This sub-committee undertook to compile a register of all blind persons and to raise funds towards the establishment of a training centre for the blind. After six months of work and investigation of the information available to it, the committee came to the conclusion that blindness in Basutoland is mainly the result of advancing years and that relatively little blindness occurs in the under 40 age group. It was decided, therefore, to postpone the establishment of a training centre until circumstances warranted it.

Dr. N. Salhus, medical officer, who was awarded a W.H.O. fellowship to take a Diploma in Public Health at the University of the Witwatersrand, took over the duties of Medical Officer of Health during November, 1958, after successfully completing the course.

The number of cases of acute poliomyelitis notified during the year decreased to 7 as compared with 66 cases during the previous year. Prophylactic vaccine was obtained from the Union of South Africa,

and immunisation of children, adolescents and adults was continued during the year.

No case of plague, smallpox or typhus occurred during the year.

## 8. POLICE

At the end of the year, the strength of the Force was 12 Senior Officers against an establishment of 16, and 419 Subordinate Officers, N.C.O.'s and other ranks, against an establishment of 500.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in filling the vacancies in the Senior Officer ranks. The shortage of Police housing did not permit the strength of Subordinate Officers, N.C.O.'s and other ranks being brought up to establishment.

The first phase of the establishment of a Police radio network was nearly completed at the end of the year. Transmitter/receiver sets, power plants and aerials were installed at six District Headquarter stations and four other stations, and the sets were in operation.

New Police Station buildings were completed at two District Headquarters, Quthing and Teyateyaneng. These were urgent requirements, and should facilitate Police work and increase Police efficiency in these Districts. In addition, 11 new quarters were completed in the Butha Buthe Police lines. Building operations began in other Districts, as part of the Police building programme, towards the end of the year.

Thirteen cases of murder were reported during the year which are believed to be connected with *liretlo*. This shows an increase over the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of Stock Theft cases reported during the year, 1,527 cases as compared with 1,460 cases in 1957. Two co-ordinated Stock Theft drives were carried out during the year, one in the North and one in the South.

Ten outstations in the mountain and foothill areas and 25 border posts have been manned and were in operation throughout the year.

During 1958, 23 recruits completed their training at the Police Training School, and 25 recruits were still undergoing training at the end of the year. In addition, nine other courses were held for 159 N.C.O.'s and other ranks.

## 9. PRISONS

The following Officers of the Prison Service were granted the Colonial Prison Service Medal:

Ex-Gaoler R. Matsepe  
Ex-Gaoler L. Thaabe  
Gaoler G. Phatela  
Gaoler C. R. Molelle

Although the number of persons admitted to the Basutoland prisons decreased by 280, the daily average in prison increased by 123·9 to 1,104·8. This increase is due to longer sentences which have been



imposed in recent years, and also to the very large number of prisoners awaiting trial at the High Court during the year.

There was an increase of 88 in the number of female prisoners admitted during 1958. The number of mental patients increased from 108 to 199. The number of juveniles and juvenile adults decreased by 84.

Building work at the Central Prison was slowed down owing to a shortage of technical instructors. Five of the forty married quarters near the Central Prison have been completed. Improvements were made to District prisons.

Visiting Committees were formed this year and are functioning satisfactorily. Warders' training courses were continued.

Revenue from Prison Industries increased from £1,014 18s. 3d. in 1957 to £1,536 7s. 8d. in 1958.

## 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Work is well advanced on the construction of a highlevel bridge, 628 feet in length, over the Orange River between Mohale's Hoek and Quthing. Since 1949, when the Seaka pont was wrecked by floodwaters, traffic has been diverted via Zastron in South Africa, an increased distance of 104 miles for the return journey.

The Department completed a large programme of new African staff housing mainly from Loan Funds.

The Hydrographic and Topographic Surveys of the Ox-bow Lake Scheme continued and results obtained so far are encouraging, but the collection of data will have to continued for a further three years before the attractive prospects of the scheme can be confirmed.

## 11. APPOINTMENT OF BASUTO TO HIGHER POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Appointed to the Senior Service:

Dr. A. D. Lebona, M.B., Ch.B. (W.W.Rand)

Promoted to the Senior Service:

D. Lekena, Agricultural and Livestock Officer

S. Letsie, " " "

C. M .K. Seape, " " "

G. Nchee, Forestry Officer

M. P. Matete, Asst. Superintendent Botšabelo Leper Settlement.

Promoted to the Higher Grade:

T. M. Mabote, Co-operative Supervisor

W. Molapo, Dispenser

L. Hlalele, Dispenser

P. Motlojoa, Dispenser

S. Papashane, Dispenser  
 W. Tsepe, Works Staff P.W.D.  
 T. Mokorosi, Clerk, Central Stores  
 A. Lephoto, Postmaster  
 J. M. Ntšoereng, Postmaster  
 E. J. Mahamo, Medical Clerk  
 Miss V. Mohai, Ward Sister  
 B. Mochochoko, Relieving Revenue Clerk  
 E. M. Matšela, Assistant at Experiment Farm

## 12. HONOURS AND AWARDS

On the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, 12th June, 1958, and on New Year's Day, 1959, the Queen was graciously pleased to confer the following Honours and Awards in respect of services to Basutoland:

### *Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:*

#### *Birthday Honours*

Miss F. M. E. Pepper, Matron, Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru  
 Mrs. E. E. Moffat, Housewife, Maseru  
 Mrs. M. S. Tully, Housewife, Teyateyaneng  
 H. W. Langham-Hobart, Assistant Architect, Public Works Department, Maseru

#### *New Year Honours*

P. Bridges, District Officer, Basutoland, (presently Private Secretary to the High Commissioner)  
 J. P. I. Hennessy, District Officer, Secretariat, Maseru  
 Chief G. T. Bereng, Clerk to Basuto Court, Qacha's Nek

### *The British Empire Medal (Civil Division)*

#### *Birthday Honours*

Mrs. M. Mseti, Ward Attendant and Laundry Supervisor, Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru

### *The Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service*

#### *New Year Honours*

Capt. A. R. Kennedy, Superintendent, Basutoland Mounted Police  
 Insp. C. Lehlaphiri, Basutoland Mounted Police, Maseru

### *Certificate of Honour and Badge*

#### *Birthday Honours*

W. Malapo, Senior Dispenser, Medical Department, Maseru  
 H. M. Tshiki, School Supervisor, Mohale's Hoek



*New Year Honours*

A. R. Matlosa, National Councillor, Maseru

His Excellency, the High Commissioner was pleased to make the following awards, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, for services in Basutoland:

*Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal*

*Birthday Awards*

Trooper R. L. Letseka, Basutoland Mounted Police

*New Year Awards*

Serg. S. Pheko, Basutoland Mounted Police

Corp. A. Maphuroane, Basutoland Mounted Police.

## Chapter II : Progress of Development Schemes

The tables below show expenditure on schemes financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund since 1945. The ten year period for which funds were voted under the 1945 Act was completed in 1955, and the 1955 Act provided funds for a further five years. The purpose of the Fund is to finance schemes of a capital nature which cannot be undertaken from the ordinary financial resources of the Territory.

<i>No. of Scheme</i>	<i>Title of Scheme</i>	<i>Initiated during financial year</i>	<i>Total Expenditure incurred to 31st Mar. '58 £</i>	<i>Schemes continuing during year 1958/59</i>
D.603A&B	Soil Conservation . . .	1946-47	371,098	Continuing
D.684	Water Supplies, Maseru	1946-47	68,000	
D.692	District Water Supplies .	1946-47	11,357	
D.758	Education . . . . .	1947-48	80,862	
D.842A&B	Medical & Health . . .	1948-49	181,237	
D.1025	Improv. to Main Roads	1949-50	29,366	
D.1025A	Orange River Bridge .	1950-51	6,346	
D.1050 A/E	Mountain Road. . . .	1949-50	304,273	
D.1436	Mountain Dispensaries	1950-51	4,706	
D.1479A/C	Scholarships. . . . .	1950-51	3,682	
D.1488	Topographical Survey .	1950-51	25,805	
D.1504	Orange River Survey .	1950-51	1,506	
D.1765	Pilot Project and Mechanized Group Farming	1952-53	44,821	
D.1845	Experiment Station .	1952-53	28,546	
D.2180	Survey of the Orange River . . . . .	1953-54	8,590	
D.2197	Agricultural Training Scheme . . . . .	1954-55	11,162	Continuing
D.2204A & B	Pilot Project . . . . .	1954-55	49,544	
D.2205A & B	Mechanized Group Farming . . . . .	1954-55	29,789	Continuing
D.2707 & A	Soil Conservation . . .	1955-56	180,874	Continuing
D.2776 & A	Tuberculosis Wards .	1955-56	22,749	Continuing
D.7797	Social Survey . . . . .	1955-56	4,745	Continuing
D.2834 & A	Agricultural Training School	1955-56	7,211	
D.2859	Topographical Survey	1955-56	3,360	
D.2929 & A	Development of Water Resources. . . . .	1955-56	26,162	Continuing
D.2988	Improvements to Main Roads . . . . .	1955-56	28,083	Continuing
D.3092	African Education . . .	1955-56	63,266	Continuing
D.3184	Topographical Survey .	1957-58	4,500	Continuing
R.495	Soil Fertility Worker .	1951-52	5,826	
R.758	Soil Research . . . . .	1955-56	4,524	
R.792	History of Basutoland .	1956-57	260	
Total . .			£1,612,300	



*Schemes approved since 1st April 1958*

<i>No. of Scheme</i>	<i>Title of Scheme</i>	<i>Total grant approved for each Scheme £</i>
D.3371	Basutoland High School .	14,700
D.3399	Mental Hospital . . . .	128,780
D.3427	Maseru Sewerage . . . .	75,000
D.3517	Mapoteng – Mamathe Road	10,000
D.3647	Seaka Bridge . . . . .	36,818
	Total . . . . .	265,298

The following summaries indicate progress made during 1958.

I. AGRICULTURE

*Soil Conservation – Scheme D.603A and B and D.2707*

This scheme is primarily aimed at halting and stabilising erosion throughout the accessible areas of the country by means of mechanical equipment. At present, because of setbacks caused by adverse weather conditions necessitating a complete overhaul of previously completed works, progress has not been as considerable as was anticipated.

*Progress Table for 1958*

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Prior to 1958</i>	<i>During 1958</i>	<i>Total to Dec. 1958</i>
Area Terraced (acres) .	478,569	8,229	486,798
Length of Terraces (miles)	25,964	410	26,374
Buffer Strips (acres) . . .	687,837	15	687,852
Diversion Furrows (miles)	3,951	–	3,951
Dams Constructed . . . .	541	31	572
Concrete Weirs . . . . .	2	4	6
Trees Planted . . . . .	1,487,676	411,101	1,605,817
Dongas Beaconed (miles)	5,368	25	5,393
Meadow Strips (miles) .	718	565	1,283
Reclamation Beaconing (acres) . . . . .	13,296	–	13,296

*Pilot Project – Scheme D.2204 and 2204A.*

The scheme has previously been described in detail. Throughout the year slow progress was made in respect of soil conservation, improved grazing, school gardens, improved water supplies, improvement of livestock and to a certain extent in revived mechanised farming groups. Work has not at all times been guided by the 2-year plan (1958/60) submitted by the Officer in Charge, Pilot Project during 1958 and accepted by the inter-departmental Committee. Policy in respect

of the scheme is formulated by an inter-departmental committee which has the Resident Commissioner as chairman. Day to day running of the scheme has been in the hands of a local committee which has led a very active life under the guidance of the Officer in Charge, Pilot Project.

Various minor investigations were carried out in respect of irrigation, crop field trials, planning of headmens' areas and the income to be derived from growing reeds.

#### *Mechanised Group Farming – Scheme D.2205 and 2205A*

During the year it was decided to apply for the closure of this scheme as it was felt that most of the available information had been obtained and that, in general, the Basuto were not interested in co-operative tractor groups as envisaged by the scheme.

As a result of the enthusiasm shown for ploughing on a hired basis three tractors were loaned to individuals who, in return, made available to the department their records of work done, revenue and costs.

#### *Soil Fertility Research – Scheme R.758*

##### *General*

The research work during the year has been financed from Territorial funds and from Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme R.758. The programme of investigational work was continued in Basutoland and under the provisions of Scheme R.758 Mr. A. C. Venn, Soil Fertility Worker, carried out a small exploratory programme in Swaziland.

With virtually no industrialisation in Basutoland, the Territory is entirely dependent on agriculture and migrant mine labour for its economy. Large quantities of food have to be imported, especially in dry seasons, as the internal food position is precarious.

The general level of crop yields in Basutoland is extremely low, the average on estimate being 25 per cent of the level that can and has been obtained under prevailing field conditions. The soils of the main arable areas of the Territory have been worked out during many years of traditional and unenlightened land husbandry so that to-day, in spite of a comprehensive system of physical anti-erosion devices, there remains very little in the way of soil fertility and stability.

##### *Operations*

The main research work was carried out on a central Experiment Station at Maseru and on six sub-stations in the districts, which cover all the main climatic zones and soil types of the Territory. Operations were centralised with all work on the trials executed by the Experiment Station Staff. Supplementary co-operative experiments were carried out by demonstrators on farmers' holdings.



*Staff*

A total of six staff changes during the year has had an adverse effect on progress. The Experimental Assistant resigned and a replacement was only appointed in November. The Soil Fertility Worker, Mr. A. C. Venn, was away for five months on sick and overseas leave, and in November was transferred to Swaziland. From May until the end of the year an Agricultural Officer, Mr. A. C. Macintosh, assumed charge of the research programme.

*Climatic and Other Conditions*

While rainfall during the winter cereal season was adequate there was a widespread infestation of aphids in wheat crops. Experiments at Berea and Leribe had to be replanted as a result of aphid attack. On the main station, wheat trials were saved by aerial spraying with a systemic insecticide. Yields were nevertheless reduced. Many of the trace element trials with peas were damaged by unidentified pod worm.

After excessive spring rains which delayed planting, caused abnormal erosion of top soil and led to an early loss of nitrates, the weather during the summer crop season was favourable.

*Summary and Conclusions*

The black clays in the mountains are extremely fertile. The improvement of production in this region will depend mainly on the use of suitable varieties and on weed control. The summary below deals with the foothills and lowlands.

*Nitrogen*

Nitrogenous fertilizers have been shown to increase maize yields in the lowlands in a normal season when applied to a stand of 15,000 plants per acre. 40 lb. N per acre sidedressed produces a highly economic response (where soil N has not been built up by manuring or other means). It appears that, when spring rainfall is excessive, either planting density should be reduced or more fertilizer nitrogen applied. Nitrogenous fertilizers have no effect on the heavier foothill loams.

Results from the nitrogen manuring of winter wheat are inconsistent but largely negative. Sorghum does not respond to applied N.

*Phosphate*

All soils except certain alluvial deposits should, in the absence of manure or manure ash, be annually fertilized with phosphates. While initially superphosphate is best, basic slag and raw Moroccan rock prove superior after the third year of application unlimed soils. Negative curvature responses indicate that somewhat less than 50 lb. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per acre is the optimum economic dressing. Co-operative experiments have shown that even without improved management, the use of phosphatic fertilizers is economic.

*Maseru Agricultural School – Schemes D.2197 and 2834*

A further allocation of £10,070 during the year for capital works at the School enabled mains electricity to be brought to the farm and many long needed buildings such as garages, wash rooms, etc. to be erected. These buildings are of benefit both to the School and the Experiment Farm which run as one unit.

*Research*

The large programme of experiments mainly connected with fertilisers, varieties and farming techniques was continued. Results have been published in the Agricultural Department's Annual Report.

Farm crops were excellent this year, yields of maize ranging from 16–22 bags of 200 lb. per acre.

*Pigs and Poultry*

The following sales were made to Basuto farmers:

Weaner pigs . . . . .	30
Eggs for hatching . . . . .	635
3-month old fowls . . . . .	1,431

The presence of Bacillary White Diarrhoea among the poultry necessitated an early close down of the incubator and the slaughtering of all stock on hand.

*Forestry*

1,920 boxes of seedlings and 39,700 young deciduous trees were grown at the nursery and distributed for planting in Maseru district.

*New Crops*

Besides the usual crops of beans, maize, sorghum and lucerne field plantings of groundnuts, sunflowers and flax have been attempted in order to determine their possibilities as cash crops.

A grass nursery containing at present some 40 species was established. Some of the results obtained, despite dry winter conditions, have been most encouraging.

*Agricultural Training*

The lack of adequate instructional staff still hinders training at the school. Despite this, however, the assistant demonstrators turned out from the school after two years training are most able and satisfactory. The capital grant of £10,070 provided under C.D. and W. Scheme D. 2834 has provided much needed accommodation and equipment.

Students now spend three months in the field under an Agricultural and Livestock Officer prior to acceptance into the School. This scheme is operating satisfactorily. Only 12 men graduated this year. During December, 91 new applicants for entry into the school were interviewed, of whom 78 had received post primary education. This means that high educational standards can be maintained.









*The new Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru.*



Four small farm units which serve for the investigation of different farming methods under Basuto conditions are run by the School students and are proving excellent training grounds.

Two courses were held at the School during holiday time – one for progressive farmers and the other for departmental staff. Both proved very popular and there has been a considerable demand for further similar courses.

## 2. MEDICAL AND HEALTH

### *Training of African Medical Officers – Schemes D.525 nad D.525A*

Of the five Africans who received medical training under these schemes, three are in Government service. Dr. S.T. Makenete is medical officer in charge of Butha Buthe Hospital. Dr. K. J. S. Nkuebe is stationed at Maseru, where his duties include the medical care of patients accommodated at Botšabelo Leper Settlement. Dr. V. R. Ntsekhe who took a post graduate course in the United Kingdom in mental diseases with the assistance of a British Council Scholarship and who was successful in the examination held in December, 1957, for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of England, returned to the Territory during December. He will be medical officer in charge of the new mental hospital for which Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have been made available. He will also establish psychiatric out-patient clinics in Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Leribe, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek and it is anticipated that it will be possible to extend this service in the course of time. He will also in the meantime visit, and treat patients at present accommodated in the Mental Detention Centre, Mohale's Hoek.

Dr. A. E. Maema is in private practice in Maseru and Dr. Z. M. Tlale is in private practice in Mafeteng.

### *Medical and Health – Scheme D.842*

*New Maseru Hospital:* Work on the construction of the additional buildings to complete this hospital, now named the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, has been delayed pending the outcome of an application for further Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

*Mashai and Semonkong Health Centres:* These centres are serving a very useful purpose in providing limited medical facilities in remotely situated areas accessible only on horseback or by air.

*Marakabei Health Centre:* This centre is served by the Mountain Road, and provides similar facilities in an otherwise isolated area.

### *Extensions to District Hospitals – Scheme D.842 A and B*

Funds have been granted under this scheme for the construction of the additional buildings to complete the new Maseru Hospital

including staff quarters, for the conversion of the existing Maseru Hospital into an out-patient department, the construction of a new hospital at Mokhotlong, the provision of maternity wards at those hospitals where there are none at present, and of children's wards at all existing hospitals and at the new Mokhotlong Hospital, and the construction of isolation wards at the hospitals at Butha Buthe and Teyateyaneng. The construction of the medical block and the kitchen-laundry-admission block of the new Maseru Hospital was completed during 1958. The extensions at Mafeteng, Quthing, Leribe, Teyateyaneng and Qacha's Nek hospitals were nearing completion at the end of the year.

*Mountain Dispensaries (Rural Treatment Centres) – Scheme D.1436*

This scheme has now been completed with dispensaries at Nohana's in the Mohale's Hoek district, at Mphaki's in the Quthing district and at Sekake's (Patlong) in the Qacha's Nek district. Each dispensary is in the charge of an African nurse/midwife and provides limited out-patient and infant welfare and maternity facilities to people living in remote areas.

*Tuberculosis Wards – Scheme D.2776*

This scheme provides funds for the provision of tuberculosis wards at Maseru, Leribe, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek hospitals. The construction of these wards was nearing completion at the end of the year and it is anticipated that the wards will be opened during 1959.

### 3. PUBLIC WORKS

*Improvements to Main Roads – Scheme D.2988*

The bridging programme proceeded satisfactorily during the year with 3 bridges on the access road to Ox-bow, and one on the Sani Pass, being completed. Half the year was spent on the Seaka bridge, using the only bridging unit available and all funds under D.2988 were not used. An extensive programme, using the savings, is planned for 1959.

*Mountain Road – Scheme D.1050B.*

This scheme is scheduled to recommence in 1959 to carry the road a further 8 miles into the Mantsonyane valley where a new Administrative centre is to be established.

*Seaka Bridge – Scheme D.3647*

A 4-span steel bow string girder bridge, 628 feet in length, was purchased second-hand from the Union Government.

The bridge is to be dismantled and re-erected 80 miles away at a new site across the Orange River between Mohale's Hoek and Quthing. New piers 45 feet above the river bed were constructed departmentally



at a cost of £13,000 and the dismantling, transport and re-erection has been let to contract for completion in 19 9. The total cost is estimated at £36,818.

#### *Hydrographic and Topographic Surveys of the Ox-bow Lake Scheme – Scheme D.2929*

Investigations at the Ox-bow Lake Scheme for the diversion of water from the high-lying Malibamatšo River to the Caledon River valley have now been in progress for two years.

The access track is complete and it is possible to drive to the catchment in a four-wheel drive vehicle.

A total of seventeen rain gauges have been installed in the 108 square mile catchment area and are read monthly. The readings from these rain gauges are confirming the Consulting Engineer's estimates. It is, however, too early to give any definite findings.

Three additional gauging weirs have now been completed. These are situated on the Tsehlanyane, Tlolohatse and Pela-Tsoeu Rivers. All weirs are equipped with continuous automatic level recorders.

These records will enable the Consulting Engineer to establish an accurate relationship between rainfall and runoff for the three main areas of the catchment.

The period over which river gaugings and rainfall records have been kept is not yet long enough for reliable information to be deduced and the collection of data will continue for a further three years.

## 4. EDUCATION

#### *African Education – Scheme D.3092*

The new High School at Peka was completed during the year and will be opened in February 1959. The total grant of £38,300 has been expended. Junior secondary classes will move from the Basutoland Training College, and the first year of the senior secondary course will begin. The school will cater for 150 boys in five classes of approximately 30 each.

Progress with the building of the remaining four junior secondary schools has been slower than was expected. The new school at Mohale's Hoek, under the English Church Mission, was completed and will offer the first two years of the three year course in 1959. The Butha Buthe school is almost complete but will not open until 1960. Progress at Mafeteng has been slow but it is hoped that the school will be completed early in 1959. The sixth school at Mapholaneng in the mountains will be started in 1959 but it is not expected to be completed before April 1960 owing to the extreme difficulty in transporting materials by mountain jeep track, and transport plane.

Progress at Eagle's Peak, Qacha's Nek, has been fair and it is expected that the separation of the secondary school from the teacher training college will be effected at the beginning of 1960.

St. Joseph's Training College is a big undertaking, but it is expected to be completed during 1959.

Total expenditure under the scheme (which began in 1956) up to the end of 1958 was:

	<i>Expenditure</i> £	<i>Total Grant</i> £
(i) Equipment grants for Secondary Schools . .	4,500	7,500
(ii) Secondary Schools:		
St. Monica's . . . .	5,500	5,500
Emmaus . . . . .	5,500	5,500
Butha Buthe . . . .	5,178	5,500
Mohale's Hoek . . .	4,950	5,500
Mafeteng . . . . .	5,000	5,500
Mapholaneng . . . .	2,000	5,500
(iii) Training Colleges:		
Peka . . . . .	38,300	38,300
St. Joseph's . . . .	4,000	21,000
Eagle's Peak . . . .	5,500	8,000

#### *Basutoland High School – Scheme D.3371*

This new scheme for extensions to the Basutoland High School was started in April 1958. The grant of £14,700 includes £700 for equipment. The extensions include a doubling of the boarding accommodation for girls, an additional boys' dormitory and dining-room and additional staff housing. The work is being undertaken by the Public Works Department, and expenditure up to the 31st December 1958 was £5,795. The girls' dormitory extension has been completed and will be occupied in January, 1959. Good progress has been made with the boys' dormitory. It is expected that the scheme will be completed by mid-1959. The school will then be able to cater for 220 pupils instead of the 120 for which it was originally built. Extension of the classroom accommodation was completed in 1957 with Territorial funds.



## PART II

### *Chapter I : Population*

Statistics for Basutoland show a rapid increase in the African population during the first 40 years of this century. In the 1904 census the population was given as 347,731 and in 1936 as 559,273. It is thought that the increase was partly due to immigration of Tembus from the nearby districts of the Cape Province. Although natural increase must have played a considerable part in this increase no reliable figures are available to assess this. The figures of 561,289 for the African population present in the Territory at the 1946 census indicated that the rate of increase had slowed down. The figures of 638,857 for the 1956 census, however, show that the population has again increased.

At the time of the 1946 census, which only showed an increase of 2,016 in the African population, as compared with 1936, it was thought that the immigration of the previous 30 years had been replaced by emigration. It was generally agreed that the very small increase shown in 1946 was not due to faulty enumeration but to certain economic factors and to the lure of industry in the Union of South Africa.

The 1956 census figures indicate an increase of 77,568 over the 1946 census for Africans in the Territory. The 1956 census also shows 154,782 for the number of males and females absent outside the Territory. These persons are mostly migrant workers who are expected to return to their households in Basutoland. In 1936, the census figures for absentees at labour centres were shown as 101,273. Unfortunately no comparable figures for absentees are available from the 1946 census. The only figures published in the 1946 census report were those obtained from the Union Census Department, being for Africans who stated their district of domicile was Basutoland, 92,894, and for Africans who stated they were born in Basutoland, 199,327. It is difficult to assess whether or not there has been any large scale return of Basuto who were resident in the Union or other immigration during the period 1946 to 1956. This would be a reversal of the emigration thought to have occurred between 1936 and 1946. The results of the social survey carried out in Basutoland in 1956, which are not available yet, may throw some light on this problem. It is clear from the 1956 figure of 154,782 for absentees, that there is still a large number of Basuto whose homes are in Basutoland but who are migrant workers in the Union of South Africa.

The increase of 77,568 in the African population present in the Territory during the last decennial period represents an increase of 14 per cent. This is four per cent below the figure accepted in the

Union as the normal natural increase among the African population over a ten year period. Assuming little or no immigration, 14 per cent is considered a reasonable figure in view of the number of persons shown as absentees. It may be even higher if the movement of population from the rural areas of Basutoland to the Union urban areas which was thought to have occurred between 1936 and 1946 has in fact continued. However, regulations such as influx control imposed in the urban areas of the Union may have countered such emigration during the last ten years.

No census was held in the Union in 1956 so data is not available about Basuto living there to help interpret Basutoland's population trends.

The 1956 census shows a slight increase in the non-African population of Basutoland. Since 1946 the European population has increased by 237 (or 14 per cent) and the mixed race population by 42 (or 7 per cent). The Asiatic population has however decreased by 27 (or 10 per cent). There are no European settlers in Basutoland.

The following tables show the population figures by districts for the four racial groups, according to the 1956 census and a comparison with the figures for the 1946 census. Since that census there have been boundary changes involving four of the districts, which must be considered when comparing the figures. Berea district has increased in size with a corresponding decrease in Leribe District, and Maseru District has increase slightly with a corresponding loss to Qacha's Nek District. The figures shown below do not include absentees.

1. *Africans in the Territory - 1956*

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total 1956</i>	<i>Total 1946</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Maseru . . .	55,218	73,107	128,325	105,720	+ 22,605
Leribe . . .	41,036	57,322	98,358	98,655	— 297
Mafeteng .	34,798	46,593	81,391	69,301	+ 12,090
Mohale's Hoek	31,669	44,460	76,129	65,950	+ 10,179
Berea . . .	30,276	42,931	73,207	57,832	+ 15,375
Quthing . .	21,956	30,391	52,347	45,672	+ 6,675
Mokhotlong .	19,969	24,577	44,546	38,140	+ 6,406
Qacha's Nek .	18,751	26,134	44,885	44,801	+ 84
Butha Buthe .	16,778	22,891	39,669	35,218	+ 4,451
Total . . .	270,451	368,406	638,857	561,289	+ 77,568



2. *Europeans in the Territory - 1956*

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total 1956</i>	<i>Total 1946</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Maseru . . .	449	452	901	737	+ 164
Berea . . .	93	79	172	108	+ 64
Mafeteng . .	85	94	179	218	— 39
Leribe . . .	82	89	171	171	—
Quthing . . .	81	71	152	103	+ 49
Mohale's Hoek	76	83	159	186	— 27
Qacha's Nek .	61	63	124	99	+ 25
Mokhotlong .	23	25	48	35	+ 13
Butha Buthe .	12	8	20	32	— 12
Total . . .	962	964	1,926	1,689	+ 237

3. *Asiatics in the Territory - 1956*

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total 1956</i>	<i>Total 1946</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Butha Buthe .	76	67	143	88	+ 55
Leribe . . .	40	36	76	123	— 47
Berea . . .	10	3	13	17	— 4
Qacha's Nek .	3	4	7	15	— 8
Mafeteng . .	2	3	5	14	— 9
Maseru . . .	2	—	2	14	— 12
Mohale's Hoek	—	—	—	—	—
Mokhotlong .	—	—	—	—	—
Quthing . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	133	114	247	274	— 27

4. *Mixed Race in the Territory - 1956*

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total 1956</i>	<i>Total 1946</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Mafeteng . . .	67	64	131	96	+ 35
Leribe . . .	51	61	112	81	+ 31
Mohale's Hoek	51	49	100	46	+ 54
Maseru . . .	46	71	117	143	— 26
Berea . . .	40	45	85	69	+ 16
Qacha's Nek .	21	12	33	26	+ 7
Quthing . . .	18	24	42	34	+ 8
Butha Buthe .	10	13	23	106	— 83
Mokhotlong .	1	—	1	1	—
Total . . .	305	339	644	602	+ 42

A Social Survey at the same time as the census in 1956 was also conducted. The Social Survey Report is not yet available, but it is hoped that it will be published before the end of 1959. Some of the aspects it will cover will be tribal classification, extent of polygyny, educational standards of the population, ownership of means of transport; sex and period of unbroken absence of extra-territorial absentees, and methods of raising money.

## *Chapter II : Occupations*

### *Wages and Labour Organizations*

#### I. OCCUPATIONS

The principal occupations of the Basuto are agricultural and stock farming, and for these pursuits the country provides all the essentials. Its climate favours the development of a healthy, hardy mountain people and it is free from the chief scourges of Africa. There are few mosquitoes and no malaria or tsetse fly. It is also free from many of the forms of stock disease which plague countries nearer sea level.

Primitive methods of farming, however, have reduced the productivity of the soil, and erosion has reduced the area of arable land. At the same time the establishment of law and order and the development of social services have facilitated a large growth in population over the years. The result has been that the increase in food production has barely kept pace with the demands of the increasing population. Measures which have been and are being taken to check erosion and increase food production are described in Chapter VI.

The pressure on land, together with other economic and social factors, such as a developing cash economy and a spirit of adventure among the young men, have traditionally caused the Basuto to leave home periodically to seek work, and will continue to do so. There are no industries in Basutoland other than a small brick field and the printing enterprises of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Mission which employ 65 and 40 Basuto respectively. An increasing number, however, are taking part in trading activities, and Europeans and Indians are at present not being granted licences to establish new trading stores. Apart from employment in the Government Service or in trading stores there is little work to be found in the Territory. It is therefore necessary for most of those seeking work to seek employment in the Union of South Africa.



The table below shows the number of passes issued in the last three years to Basuto leaving the Territory for employment in the Union of South Africa.

<i>Mines</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
Gold . . . . .	35,299	33,030	38,440
Coal . . . . .	5,237	7,344	15,125
Diamond . . . . .	585	343	1,542
Other Mines . . . . .	1,326	2,923	2,295
Total Mines . . . . .	42,447	43,640	57,402
Agriculture . . . . .	3,325	2,934	5,447
Miscellaneous . . . . .	6,840	7,830	30,846
Total . . . . .	52,612	54,404	93,695

These figures are not, of course, a correct estimate of the total number of Basuto actually employed in the mining industry, in factories and on farms in the Union at any one time; they merely indicate how many persons left the country to take up employment during the year under review, and do not take account of employees engaged in previous years who have remained in the Union during 1958.

The Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, is represented by the Native Recruiting Corporation with its local Superintendent and head office in Maseru, and branch offices in other district headquarter stations. The Corporation recruits either under contract or under the Assisted Voluntary System.

The contract, which is attested before a Government officer, binds the recruit to work in a certain mine for a certain number of shifts at given rates of wage, according to the class of work performed. Basuto are usually employed on the more difficult and better paid tasks, such as shaft sinking. The majority are employed underground.

Most recruits for the mines prefer to engage under the Assisted Voluntary System. By this system the recruit is not attested for work on any particular mine, but agrees to proceed to Johannesburg for work on any of the mines enumerated in a schedule. On arrival he is given three weeks in which to choose his mine.

Labour is also recruited by other approved labour agents for work on coal, diamond, and manganese mines, farms, and in other forms of employment. All employers for whom labour agents recruit are first approved by Government.

## 2. AGENCY

### FOR THE HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

Prior to 1932, if tax collection was bad in any year in Basutoland, an officer was despatched to the Rand to undertake a field collection. In 1933 a permanent office was established in Johannesburg, and within

a few years the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland decided to join the venture and the office received its present name of Agency for the High Commission Territories.

The main function of the Agent for the three High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland is the collection of taxes and levies from the Africans of these Territories who are in employment in the Union of South Africa. The main Agency is situated at 22, Thorpe Street, Selby, Johannesburg. There are three Sub-Agencies, each under a deputy Agent, situated at Springs and Randfontein in the Transvaal and at Welkom in the Orange Free State.

The Agencies also undertake general welfare work such as assisting Africans from the High Commission Territories in the Union as far as is practicable in the settlement of domestic disputes, and persuading those in employment to provide adequately for their families in the Territories. The Agent and his staff also endeavour to ensure that the conditions under which labourers from the High Commission Territories are employed in the Union are satisfactory. The Agent is Regional Employment Commissioner for the High Commission Territories and in this capacity deals with requisitions for labour from the Union Labour Bureau, and advises District Commissioners in the Territories of areas in which labour is required and of the wages and other conditions of employment offered.

The authorised establishment of the Agencies is as follows:

- 1 Agent for the High Commission Territories
- 4 Deputy Agents
- 1 Accounting Clerk
- 1 Liaison Officer
- 22 Clerks, Grade I
- 6 Motor Drivers, Grade II and III
- 4 Messenger/Policemen, Grade III

At the close of the year all posts were filled with the exception of that of Liaison Officer. Of the authorised establishment, three Clerks, Grade I, and one Motor Driver are provided by the Bechuanaland Protectorate and three Clerks, Grade I, by Swaziland. The balance of the staff is on the Basutoland Establishment.

The following figures show the Taxes, Levies, etc., collected for Basutoland by the Agencies during the past four financial years:

<i>Tax or Levy</i>	<i>1954-55</i> £	<i>1955-56</i> £	<i>1956-57</i> £	<i>1957-58</i> £
Basutoland Tax . . .	120,825	133,128	133,147	142,148
Matsema Levy . . .	3,518	3,900	3,909	4,177
Education Levy . . .	464	279	257	172
Total . . . . .	124,807	137,307	137,313	146,497



The staff of the Agencies continues to use every endeavour to persuade Africans of the High Commission Territories to liquidate their tax liabilities whilst they are in employment in the Union. These efforts have met with considerable success and the majority of Basuto in the Union who are still in arrear with their taxes are recent arrivals or labourers who are employed in the farming areas where it is difficult for the staff to reach them.

The following table shows the Arrear and Current Taxes as percentages of the Total Basuto Tax collected by the Agent during the past four years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrear Tax</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Current Tax</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total Basuto Tax</i>
	£		£		£
1954-55 . . .	42,584	35	78,241	65	120,825
1955-56 . . .	43,284	33	89,844	67	133,128
1956-57 . . .	40,137	30	93,010	70	133,147
1957-58 . . .	40,346	28	101,802	72	142,148

The following table shows the number of labourers from Basutoland who were employed on mines affiliated to the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines as at the 31st December in each of the years 1953 to 1958:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Labourers</i>
1953 . . . . .	32,221
1954 . . . . .	33,909
1955 . . . . .	43,746
1956 . . . . .	39,402
1957 . . . . .	39,579
1958 . . . . .	48,504

Since 1953 no official statistics of labourers from the High Commission Territories on the Natal Coal Mines have been available. However, labour figures are gathered at the various mines from time to time by the Agency staff. The figures from 1953 onwards include all coal mines in Natal, whilst those prior to 1953 cover only labour employed by mines affiliated to the N.C.O.N.L.A.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Labourers</i>
December, 1950 . .	1,719
January, 1952. . .	1,823
November, 1953 . .	1,566
February .1956 . .	1,306
February, 1957 . .	1,151
June, 1958 . . .	1,466

## 3. WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The few African earners who find employment in the Territory may be classified as follows:

- (a) Domestic servants, who earn from £1 10s. 0d. to £5 a month. Food and lodging are usually provided in addition.
- (b) Labourers, who are employed mainly on roads and other public works, soil conservation schemes, etc. at an average rate of 3s. 7d. per shift of an 8½ hour day.
- (c) Foremen, who earn from £15 to £48 a month.
- (d) Artisans, who earn from £13 to £26 a month.
- (e) Trading store employees, who earn from £5 to £15 a month.

In considering these wages it should be remembered that every married man is entitled to lands on which to grow food crops, free occupation of a site for his home, and communal grazing rights for his cattle. The staple food of the average Mosuto of the labouring class is porridge made from mealie meal, samp and beans.

The traditional occupation of herding is still largely rewarded in the traditional way, by a share in the natural increase in the flock or herd.

## 4. COST OF LIVING

The following table shows the fluctuations in prices of various commodities over the years and indicates the pre-war price:

Commodity	1938		1956		1957		1958	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Mealie meal per lb.		1¼		3		3		3
Beans per lb. . .		3		6		3		6
Samp per lb. . .		1½		3½		3½		3½
Bread per 2lb. loaf		4		9½		9½		9½
Flour per lb. . .		2		5		5		5
Rice per lb. . .		4	1	—	1	—	1	—
Oatmeal per lb. .		3	1	2	1	2	1	—
Tea per lb. . .	2	3	8	9	8	9	8	6
Coffee per lb. .	1	9	6	3	6	3	6	3
Sugar per lb. .		3		5¾		5¾		5¾
Jam per lb. . .		5	4	—	2	3	1	2
Potatoes per lb. .		1		4		5		4
Butter per lb. .	1	2	3	5	3	5	3	5
Cheese per lb. .	1	2	2	10	2	10	2	10
Eggs per doz. .	1	6	3	6	3	6	3	3
Milk per gall. .	2	—	3	8	3	8	4	—
Bacon per lb. .	1	5	3	6	3	8	3	6
Beef per lb. . .		6	2	4	2	6	2	6
Mutton per lb. .		7	3	—	3	—	3	—



## 5. TRADES UNIONS

It was a necessary condition for obtaining assistance from the Colonial Development and welfare Fund that facilities should be provided for the establishment and activities of trades unions. There had previously been no need for such legislation in Basutoland owing to the total lack of industries.

The Basutoland Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Proclamation was promulgated in 1942 and amended in 1949. Regulations were published in 1949 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 149 of 1949) and amended in 1950 and 1952. The Proclamation and Regulations provided for the registration and regulation of trades unions in Basutoland and for the orderly settlement of trades disputes.

By the end of 1958 four trades unions had been registered, namely:

- The Basutoland Typographical Workers' Union;
- The Basutoland Commercial Distributive Workers' Union;
- The Basutoland National Union of Trained Artisans;
- The Basutoland General Workers' Union.

## 6. LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Wages Proclamation, Chapter 95, of the Laws of Basutoland enables the High Commissioner to regulate the level of wages paid to Basuto in any occupation or in any area within the Territory. A minimum wage level may be prescribed by Notice in the Official Gazette.

The Employment of Women and Children Proclamation, Chapter 40, regulates the conditions of employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings, and prohibits the employment of any person under the age of 12 years in any such undertaking, whether public or private unless it is owned by the child's parents.

The African Labour Proclamation, Chapter 57, as amended by Proclamations 4 of 1951, 43 of 1951, 58 of 1953, 19 of 1956, 79 of 1956, 42 of 1957 and 33 of 1958, regulates the recruitment and contracts for the employment of Basuto for work in the Union of South Africa.

The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, Chapter 104, makes provision for the payment of compensation to workmen employed in Basutoland who suffer injury or death or contract disease in the course of their employment.

## Chapter III : Public Finance and Taxation

### I. GENERAL

Revenue exceeded the original estimate for 1957-58 by a sum of £82,534 due principally to increased revenue under Head 2 Customs and Excise (See Section 2 of Chapter I), and Expenditure exceeded the estimate by a sum of £25,389. The surplus balance account as at 31st March, 1958, was £494,839.

The revised position at 21st March, 1958, is anticipated to be as follows:

	£
Accumulated surplus at 31.3.57 . . . . .	519,894
Less Deficit for 1957-58 . . . . .	£ 8,192
Less Depreciation on Investments . . . . .	£16,863
	<u>25,055</u>
	494,839
Add amount due on account of Colonial	
Development and Welfare Expenditure . . . . .	2,386
Accumulated surplus balance at 31.3.58 . . . . .	497,225
Revised estimate of expenditure 1958-59 . . . . .	£1,821,035
Revised estimate of revenue 1958-59 . . . . .	£1,637,700
	<u>183,335</u>
Revised Deficit 1958-59 . . . . .	183,335
Estimated surplus balance at 31.3.59 - . . . . .	<u><u>313,890</u></u>



## 2. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following is a statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the last three years:

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>1955-56</i>	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>
	£	£	£
Basuto Tax . . . . .	334,472	338,159	325,483
Customs and Excise . . . . .	588,755	638,730	708,007
Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	52,118	59,716	62,192
Licences . . . . .	30,061	32,328	35,204
Fees of Court or Office . . . . .	17,112	26,268	26,630
Judicial Fines . . . . .	7,760	8,254	9,316
Income Tax . . . . .	72,181	87,080	103,403
Poll Tax . . . . .	2,190	2,165	2,308
Fees for Services Rendered . . . . .	32,101	40,878	45,983
Interest . . . . .	14,864	14,705	16,206
Wool & Mohair Export Duty . . . . .	106,563	114,027	108,788
Miscellaneous . . . . .	78,488	78,663	24,016
Rent from Government Property . . . . .	24,823	22,754	81,879
	1,361,488	1,463,726	1,549,433
C.D. & W. Grants . . . . .	99,383	259,533	220,731
Totals . . . . .	1,460,871	1,723,259	1,770,164

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head</i>	<i>1955-56</i>	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>
	£	£	£
Public Debt. . . . .	6,310	6,310	13,381
Resident Commissioner	4,685	7,317	6,000
Agricultural & Veterinary			
Services . . . . .	80,222	86,732	91,325
Audit . . . . .	12,116	14,103	16,727
Central Stores . . . . .	1,887	26,317	8,307
Co-operative Societies	6,183	5,771	4,832
District Administration	44,885	61,800	67,731
Education . . . . .	252,295	256,093	279,279
High Commissioner's			
Office . . . . .	40,906	41,128	48,238
Judicial . . . . .	14,894	18,548	23,721
Legal . . . . .	7,113	7,093	7,606
Leper Settlement . . . . .	29,370	28,617	28,015
Medical . . . . .	132,349	143,519	169,615
Miscellaneous . . . . .	46,562	58,745	61,907
Basuto Administration	121,850	121,613	116,423
Pensions and Gratuities	76,352	75,722	98,498
Police . . . . .	130,414	133,599	150,112
Prisons . . . . .	57,884	52,116	53,120
Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	50,724	54,451	58,603
Public Works Depart-			
ment . . . . .	42,541	44,925	48,772
Public Works Recur-			
rent . . . . .	74,544	76,478	91,130
Public Works Extra-			
ordinary . . . . .	107,131	56,779	83,785
Rand Agencies . . . . .	29,064	28,177	28,644
Secretariat . . . . .	14,809	18,710	20,373
Subventions. . . . .	17,116	2,459	2,688
Treasury . . . . .	6,746	14,130	14,946
General Clerical Service	(a) 68,418		
	1,477,370	1,441,252	1,593,778
C.D. & W. Schemes . . . . .	148,062	232,186	193,248
Totals . . . . .	1,625,432	1,673,439	1,787,026

(a) Now shown under departmental heads.



## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH 1958

## LIABILITIES

<i>Deposits:</i>							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
African Pioneer Corps Pen- sions . . . . .	7,305	0	7				
Basuto National Treasury Ma- tsema Levy . . . . .	625	6	0				
Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Tax Account. . .	5,799	13	6				
Higher Education Levy . . .		2	0				
Miscellaneous . . . . .	44,617	4	0				
Prisoners' Property . . . . .	1,282	19	3				
<i>Special Funds :</i>							
Colonial Development & Wel- fare Funds. . . . .	28,653	17	9				
Guardian's Fund . . . . .	4,685	19	1				
Home Industries Fund . . .	36,552	10	10				
War Levy Fund . . . . .	2,987	11	6				
Basutoland Wool & Mohair Fund . . . . .	114,300	16	9				
H.C.T. Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund . . . . .	159,439	13	2				
<i>Unexpired portion of Inter- Colonial Development Loan 1978</i>							
General Revenue Balances as at 1st April, 1957. . . . .	519,893	11	7				
Less Depreciation of Invest- ments . . . . .	8,191	11	5				
Less Deficit as at 31st March							
1958 . . . . .	16,862	17	10	25,054	9	3	

## ASSETS

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Cash:</i>							
With Bank & Sub-Accountants	127,331	19	5				
With Crown Agents . . .	528	3	9				
With Joint Consolidated Fund	291,000	0	0				
In transit from Sub-Accountants	14,842	1	10				
<i>Investments:</i>							
Surplus Balances . . . . .	213,446	4	10				
Home Industries . . . . .	36,552	10	10				
<i>High Commission Territories</i>							
<i>Widows' &amp; Orphans' Pension Fund:</i>							
Invested with Crown Agents.	128,157	16	2				
Invested with Joint Consolida- ted Fund . . . . .	29,420	6	5				
Cash held by Basutoland . .	1,861	10	7				
<i>Advances:</i>							
Miscellaneous . . . . .	85,842	19	11				
Expenditure pending approval C.D. & W. Scheme . . . .	3,439	3	11				
<i>Trading Accounts:</i>							
Lerotholi Technical School Stock & Debtors	6,054	5	5				
Leper Settlement Shop Stock & Debtors . . . . .	426	15	1				
Maseru Electricity Stock & Debtors . . . . .	1,224	18	11				
Public Works Dept., Joinery Stock & Debtors . . . . .	4,064	19	1				
Public Works Dept., Quarry Account Stocks & Debtors .	760	2	8				
	<u>£944,953</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>				

*Note:* This Statement does not take into account (a) £2,386. 12s. 10d. due in respect of expenditure on certain Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes, (b) Public Funded Debt of the Territory £258,785 (c) Statutory Sinking Funds for Public Debt £19,545. 13s. 5d.

## 3. MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Revenue from Basuto Tax for the year ending 31st March 1959 is expected to be £350,000.

*Customs and Excise Duty*

Revenue is expected to be £658,000 for the year ending 31st March, 1959.

*Income Tax*

The rates fixed and rebates allowable for the year ended 30th June, 1958, were as follows:

- (1) *Normal Tax*: Married persons were assessed at the rate of 15*d.* increased by 1/1000th of a penny per pound of taxable income. Unmarried persons were charged an extra 3*d.* per pound. Companies paid at the rate of 6*s.* increased to 7*s.* 6*d.* per pound on income in excess of £4,000.
- (2) *Super Tax*: This was payable in addition to normal tax on incomes in excess of £2,300 by persons other than companies. The rate was 24*d.* increased by 1/400th of a penny per pound of income subject to super tax.
- (3) *Rebates*: The normal tax assessed at the above rates was subject to a primary tax rebate of £31 for married persons, and £23 for unmarried persons. In addition rebates of £14 per child, £2. 10*s.* per dependant, and 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound of insurance or benefit fund premiums, were allowed. The super tax rebate was £285.
- (4) *Surcharge*: This is a percentage increase after the deduction of rebates and is used to increase or reduce the tax payable each year. The surcharge on married persons was 35 per cent on normal tax and 40 per cent on super tax. It was 45 per cent on both taxes in respect of other persons excluding companies.
- (5) *Maximum Rate*: The normal and super taxes conjointly plus the surcharge must not exceed 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.
- (6) *Tax payable*: The approximate tax payable on various income levels is as follows:



<i>Taxable Income</i>	<i>Unmarried Person</i>	<i>Married without Children</i>	<i>Married with Children</i>
£	£	£	
350	6	—	Reduce the figures in the previous column by £19 (approx.) for each child under 18 years on the last day of the year of assessment or under 21 years on that day if wholly supported by parent, or under 24 if attending University and wholly supported by parent.
400	12	—	
500	23	2	
700	46	20	
900	70	39	
1,000	82	49	
1,200	106	67	
1,500	144	98	
1,800	182	128	
2,000	208	149	
2,500	320	246	
3,000	505	415	

The income tax collections for the year ended 31st March, 1958, were £103,403. It is anticipated that collections to the 31st March, 1959, will amount to approximately £72,000.

Africans are exempt from income tax.

Trading Licences

Details of the annual licence fees payable during the year 1958 are shown in the Basutoland Trading Proclamation, No. 72 of 1951, as amended by High Commissioner's Notice No. 275 of 1955, the more important being:

General Trader . . . . .	£37 10s. 0d.
Basuto Trader . . . . .	£2 10s. and £5
Agent of a Firm . . . . .	£20 and £30
Other specified businesses . . . . .	£2-£15

Stamp Duty

Stamp duties and fees are payable at the rates shown in the Schedule to Chapter 70 of the Laws of Basutoland.

Death Duties

(a) *Succession Duty*: Subject to certain provisos and exemptions set out in Chapter 67 of the Laws of Basutoland, the rates of Succession Duty are as follows:

<i>Degree of Relationship of Successor to Predecessor</i>	<i>Rates of Duty upon Dutiable amounts of succession</i>
(i) Where the successor is the direct descendant or ascendant of the predecessor . . . . .	3 per cent
(ii) Where the successor is the brother or sister of the predecessor . . . . .	5 per cent
(iii) Where the successor is the descendant of the brother or sister of the predecessor . . . . .	8 per cent
(iv) Where the successor is otherwise related to the predecessor or is a stranger in blood or is an institution . . . . .	12 per cent

(b) *Estate Duty*: This is payable by the estate in terms of Chapter 67 of the Laws and is distinct from Succession Duty which is payable by successors. The rate of Estate Duty chargeable upon each pound of the dutiable amount is 3/10,000ths of a pound for every complete £100 or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of 6s. 8d. upon each pound. A rebate of £300 is deducted from the amount of duty at the rate so calculated, with the result that it is only on estates where the dutiable amount exceeds £10,000 that Estate Duty is payable.

#### *Wool and Mohair Export Duty*

Duty levied on wool and mohair exported from the Territory was reduced 3d. and 6d. per pound to 1½d. and 4d. per pound respectively in August 1958.

#### *Poll Tax*

Poll Tax of £3 per annum is payable by all adult male persons who do not pay Basuto Tax.

## *Chapter IV : Currency and Banking*

Basutoland's currency is the same as that of the Union of South Africa.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has a branch office at Maseru and also operates weekly agencies at Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Teyateyaneng, Leribe, Matsieng, Roma, Morija, Sekake's, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. Barclay's Bank Ltd. has a branch office in Maseru and operates agencies at Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng and Butha Buthe.

There are 11 Post Offices at which business is transacted with the Union Post Office Savings Bank whose headquarters are at Bloemfontein.



## *Chapter V : Commerce*

The bulk of the general trade in the Territory is carried on by Europeans and also in the northern districts, by a few Indians. At present Europeans and Indians are being granted licences for new trading stations only in exceptional circumstances, for since the war an increasing number of Basuto have been engaged in trading activities. Approximately 2,700 Basuto held trading licences, principally for bakeries, butcheries, cafes, livestock trading, milling, general trading (subject to certain restrictions), and road transport both for goods and passengers. Another feature of commercial activity since the war has been the development, particularly in the field of wool and mohair marketing, of co-operative societies. This is described in Chapter VI.

Basutoland has no industries and has to import the consumer goods and capital items it needs as well as a certain amount of agricultural produce and livestock. The country's exports consist almost entirely of agricultural commodities and livestock, the main exports normally being wool and mohair, followed by wheat, sorghum, and cattle. The value of imports usually exceeds the value of exports, often by a considerable figure, but the adverse balance is offset by the export of labour to the mines, industries and farms in the Union of South Africa resulting in a flow of income to Basutoland in the form of remittances to relatives, deferred pay paid locally, savings brought back from the Union, payments to labour agents in the Territory and better Basuto tax collections.

According to the figures given below there was a slight fall in imports during 1958 and a considerable fall in exports. The latter was mainly due to the fall in the wool market. As the wool season continued, however, the prices offered for Basutoland wool continued to rise. Low prices at the beginning of the season similarly affected mohair exports.

Precise and comprehensive statistics showing the balance of payments of Basutoland are not available. The following tables give approximate figures for imports and exports of the major commodities which enables comparisons to be made with the previous years. The figures contained in the tables are gathered from the trade returns made by General and Restricted Traders. They should be regarded as an indication only, and not as an accurate statistical picture. Many of the Basuto traders are in remote mountain areas out of reach of adequate postal services and consequently they are unable to submit returns, whilst many, through lack of records, submit inaccurate ones. The figures for livestock and for wool and mohair are taken from those published by the Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services.

Government imports, which are considerable, are not included, nor are capital and consumer goods imported by individuals.

TABLE I

Imports

<i>Livestock</i>	<i>Quantity</i>			<i>Value in £</i>		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Horses, Mules, and Donkeys . . . .	3,579	3,898	5,266	42,948	46,431	78,990
Cattle . . . . .	360	12,451	15,304	2,488	146,175	183,648
Sheep & Goats . . .	2,027	356	1,329	3,884	300	3,322
<i>Grain</i> . . . . .	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>			
Wheat & Wheat meal . . . .	35,067	32,316	38,537	92,224	86,357	98,622
Maize & Maize meal . . . . .	132,484	90,963	110,429	251,720	113,982	193,118
Sorghum . . . . .	14,375	8,456	6,096	31,201	24,315	17,122
Other Produce . . .	—	—	—	6,056	3,436	4,960
Merchandise . . . .	—	—	—	2,505,970	2,591,958	2,367,492
Totals . . . . .	—	—	—	2,936,509	3,012,954	2,947,274

TABLE II

Exports

<i>Livestock</i>	<i>Quantity</i>			<i>Value in £</i>		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Horses, Mules & Donkeys.	63	36	52	696	350	572
Cattle . . . . .	5,617	11,515	12,290	81,955	148,172	159,770
Sheep & Goats . . .	4,064	3,156	4,438	14,778	20,161	10,895
<i>Grain</i> . . . . .	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>			
Wheat & Wheat meal . . . .	82,114	101,077	54,161	197,000	242,585	137,743
Maize & Maize meal . . . .	—	50	1,636	—	107	2,977
Sorghum. . . . .	5,645	10,003	11,526	14,112	19,659	23,425
Barley . . . . .	180	1,792	15	190	4,288	17
Beans & Peas . . . .	62,943	47,300	51,580	210,300	119,586	139,749
Oats . . . . .	367	67	40	387	47	22
	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>			
Wool. . . . .	7,292,626	7,058,431	6,289,004	1,024,614	1,204,050	608,199
Mohair . . . . .	1,068,082	1,056,066	991,999	341,163	348,149	223,117
Hides . . . . .	291,311	230,315	247,819	32,198	14,248	9,919
Skins . . . . .	371,983	287,961	306,222	22,059	21,551	12,501
Bones (lb.) . . . . .	165,000	838,110	934,020	587	2,936	3,228
Miscellaneous . . . .	—	—	—	3,587	27,442	11,023
Totals . . . . .	—	—	—	1,943,616	2,713,331	1,343,157



TABLE III

*Comparison of Totals of Imports and Exports given in Table I and Table II above*

	<i>Imports £</i>	<i>Exports £</i>
1956 . . . . .	2,936,509	1,943,516
1957 . . . . .	3,012,954	2,173,331
1958 . . . . .	2,947,274	1,343,157

## Chapter VI : Production

### 1. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

#### I. GENERAL

The Department is headed by a Director, who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner. Under the Director are specialist officers in veterinary work, soil conservation, soil fertility research and wool and mohair improvement. The field staff consists of agricultural officers, agricultural and livestock officers, agricultural demonstrators and veterinary assistants.

There are no industries in Basutoland and the internal economy of the country rests mainly on its agriculture. Of necessity the form of agriculture is that of a peasant community, with a very small individual land holding, the farmer having a constant struggle against climatic conditions, impoverished soils and a system of land tenure which does not permit of real development or of much improvement, either in crop production or in agricultural methods.

The Territory is divided into three distinct ecological zones. The lowlands, composed of grey-brown and red sandy loam soils, occurring up to an altitude of approximately 6,000 ft; the foothills, composed largely of ferruginous red loam and black (basaltic) clays, at altitudes from 6,000 to 7,500 ft. approximately; above these the mountain areas which rise to over 11,000 ft.

The total arable land is about 1,000,000 acres. At the present rate of increase the population will reach 1,000,000 by 1963. There is virtually no further land suitable for cultivation. The policy of the Agricultural Department is largely dictated by these conditions.

The planting seasons differ for each zone; broadly it can be said that crops of maize, sorghum and beans can be grown in the Lowlands during summer and wheat and peas in the winter. In the foothills maize, sorghum, wheat and peas are grown in the summer, and, in the mountains, which are too cold for maize and sorghum, the main crops of wheat and peas are grown during the summer.

The rainfall, averaging about 30 inches per year, falls mainly during the spring and summer months.

The high plateaux of 8,000 ft. altitude and over, and their surrounding hills, are sparsely inhabited and are used as summer grazing grounds. These areas are known as "Cattle Post Country" and comprise roughly half of the Territory. They are very important both economically and physically. Economically, they produce a large proportion of the wool and mohair, the main export of the country, and physically they form the watershed, not only of Basutoland, but of a great part of the Union of South Africa.

The pressure of population is greatest in the lowlands, high in the foothills and falls away at increasing altitudes, but land hunger is such that there is a steady trend of migration towards the mountains, with consequent cultivation at altitudes and in situations which are both uneconomic and undesirable.

## 2. POLICY AND PROGRESS

The policy of the Department throughout the year under review, as in the past, has been to improve land utilization and methods of husbandry and through these to raise the level of production and the standard of the farmer.

Improvement in wool and mohair, through the importation and subsidised sale to flock owners of stud sheep and goat rams, and through the provision of shearing sheds and qualified wool classers, has continued. Basutoland wool and mohair, because of the improvement policy, are now recognised as individual commodities by both brokers and buyers at the coast, and demand prices higher than is general for wool from African producing areas in the Union.

A Trading Account operated by the Department supplies items such as fertilisers, insecticides, seeds, improved strains of pigs and poultry and certain agricultural implements. These cannot readily be obtained through the normal trade channels and the present facility is much appreciated by the farmer. Results during the first year were very encouraging, and the spread of the use of fertilizers, insecticides and improved types of seed has been reflected in larger crop yields.

An important factor in the progress of field extension work is the increasing availability of locally trained staff. The Agricultural School is now supplying up to 20 young men per annum who have completed a two-year diploma course. These are all given Government appointments as agricultural demonstrators. There is no doubt that this regular supply of young men, trained in general agriculture with the emphasis on local problems, will do much to increase the efficiency of the extension work of the Department. The success of the Department in educating the Basuto in better farming methods depends largely on the efforts of the field staff.

Afforestation in the accepted sense does not exist in Basutoland. The efforts of the Department are directed towards planting trees,





*Conifer seedlings at the Maseru Government Experimental Farm.*





mainly poplars and willows, in areas which have been taken out of cultivation or grazing on account of soil erosion. Progress in persuading chiefs and people to realize the significance of tree planting is still slow, and steps are being taken to impress on the Basuto the necessity for a change of heart towards tree planting. This is a very necessary measure in a country of impoverished soils, where an alternative fuel to cattle manure must be found.

Molybdenum and a sulphur deficiency are the most significant factors affecting the lowland soils. Phosphate fertilizers bring about 100 per cent and greater yield increases in all crops on most sites in these regions. The general use of phosphate fertilizers would make the Territory more than self-sufficient in food production. The use of these fertilizers is a highly economic proposition.

The Pilot Project Scheme, as outlined in previous reports, continued to prove a useful testing ground for the practical applications of better farming methods and projects to improve living conditions. It enables new ideas to be introduced to the Basuto and allows for intensive examination of the problems connected with agric-socio-economic improvement. At the present stage it is increasingly obvious that any improvement can be brought about only by educating the people to a point where they themselves desire and seek improvement. For this reason the emphasis in future development is to be on education and propaganda, and it is anticipated that by this change of approach, improvements will be more effective and more lasting.

### 3. CROP PRODUCTION AND FOOD SUPPLIES

The seasons in Basutoland are, broadly speaking, as follows:

September	— November	<i>Spring</i>	Rains commence
November	— April	<i>Summer</i>	Growing season. Rains.
April	— June	<i>Autumn</i>	Harvesting. Frost commences.
June	— September	<i>Winter</i>	Cold dry season. Heavy frosts.

#### *Export-Import of Foodstuffs*

The following table shows the export figures for the main crops, these being quantities of foodstuffs for which permits for export to the Union of South Africa have been issued.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
Wheat . . . . .	27,575	82,114	101,077	51,741
Peas and Beans . . . . .	39,677	62,943	47,300	38,608
Sorghums and Malts . . . . .	10,168	5,645	10,003	11,864

£26,843 was paid to the Union Government as a refund of Union consumers' subsidy in respect of the 107,899 bags of maize imported

into the Territory. The Union maize producer is subsidised to the extent of 5s. per bag. This subsidy is naturally payable by any country importing maize from the Union.

### *Maize and Sorghums*

Because maize as a porridge, and sorghum in the form of beer, are the basis of the diet of the Basuto, there is a considerable acreage of these crops planted in the lowlands, foothills and even in the warmer mountain valleys. In the latter areas, because of unpredictable weather conditions, a farmer is lucky if he reaps a full crop once in five or six years. Difficult transport conditions encourage production in mountainous areas which are climatically not adapted to the growing of these crops.

The 1957-58 crop of maize gave average results in the lowlands but, once again, yields would have been higher had people treated against stalk borer and carried out timeous cultivation. Sorghum yields were above average and prices were reasonably good, being limited by the Union's floor price scheme. The average price paid to producers for a 200 lb. bag of maize was 30s. and for sorghums 35s.

Mountain wheat has again been promising and should yield well, provided it is not adversely affected by early frosts. There has been no threat from wheat lice (aphid attack) a pest which has devastated neighbouring wheat crops in the Union.

The low stocks of local wheat afford an opportunity for the department to introduce clean, good seed varieties, and this is being exploited as far as possible.

### *Livestock and Livestock products*

The livestock census figures for the years 1957 and 1958 are given below:

	1957	1958
Cattle . . . . .	381,770	362,897
Horses . . . . .	81,661	81,115
Mules . . . . .	3,599	3,753
Donkeys . . . . .	48,616	49,098
Sheep . . . . .	1,220,769	1,231,669
Goats . . . . .	535,286	505,562

Cattle exports were 16,780 at an estimated value of £260,000.

Cattle imports were 21,897 at an estimated value of £300,000.

### *Wool and Mohair*

Another good season was experienced apart from a dry winter which pulled the small stock down in condition and adversely affected the winter clip. Good spring and summer rains, with their consequent improvement of grazing, soon put matters right.



It is unfortunate that many traders have become careless about the preparation of their wool for export. Numerous complaints were received from the coast and appreciable quantities of wool were withdrawn from sales by Union Government authorities. This is a serious state of affairs, particularly at a time when Basuto farmers were gaining the confidence of the wool buyers. A revised wool and mohair policy with the necessary alterations to existing legislation is envisaged. This aims primarily at attempting to improve the standard of our clip.

The average price of wool sold by auction at the coast during January was 31·2*d.* per pound. This fell steadily month by month until the average price for May, the last month of the wool selling season, was down to 21·89*d.* per lb. The new season opened in September at the even lower level of 16·79*d.* per pound. The abnormal amount of very short and dusty wool offered adversely affected the opening price. Had it not been for the protection offered by the South African Wool Board's stabilisation scheme, values would have been lower. In October, the demand improved and prices rose by nearly 9 per cent. There was a further 8½ per cent rise in November, and yet a further 5⅓ per cent bringing the closing price for the year to 20·92*d.* per pound, a figure well above the Wool Board's floor prices.

This steady rise in Basutoland prices from September to December is significant in view of the fluctuations in the Union market as a whole which showed a decided downward trend in December. The overall weighted average price realised by Basuto wool at the coast during 1958 was 23·21*d.* per pound as against 40·94*d.* the previous year. This represents a fall of 43·31 per cent.

Duty was paid on 6,289,004 lb. of wool exported from Basutoland in 1958 compared with 7,058,431 lb. in 1957 a decrease of 769,427 lb. or 10·9 per cent. As preliminary census figures show no appreciable decrease in sheep numbers and the season was fairly good it can only be presumed that this further decrease in our legal exports is due to increased smuggling over the border to avoid wool export duty and to obtain the higher prices obtainable because of this evasion. On the basis of an average of 23·21*d.* per lb. Basutoland's legal wool exports were worth £608,199 at the coast, £595,851 less than last year.

### *Mohair Clip*

The mohair selling season opened in March with an average price of 43·96*d.* per lb. 27·21 per cent lower than at the close of the previous season. This low level was maintained until a sharp rise in July raised it to 53·41*d.* As this was regarded by the trade as being artificially high no surprise was felt when the market eased to 49·61*d.* in August and 45·89*d.* in September. After that, however, prices rose steeply to an average of 67·44*d.* for December. This was 7*d.* above the closing prices of the 1957 season.

The overall weighted average price of Basuto mohair sold by auction at the coast during 1958 was 53·98*d.* per lb. compared with 79·12*d.* in 1957. This represents a drop of 31·77 per cent.

Duty was paid on 991,999 lb. of mohair exported in 1958 as against 1·056,066 lb. the previous year. This is a decrease of 64,067 lb. or 6·07 per cent. As in the case of wool, smuggling is thought to be the main cause of the decline. On the basis of 53·98*d.* per lb. legal mohair exports were worth £223,117 at the coast, £125,032 less than last year.

### *Small Stock Improvement*

245 Merino sheep rams and 281 Angora goat rams were imported during the year and sold to flock owners in order to improve their stock.

### *Basuto Pony Improvement*

Twenty stallions are at present standing at stud throughout Basutoland. Most of them are sons of "Silver Eagle", an extremely well bred Arab stallion, the generous gift some years ago of Captain Graham Young of Cape Town. Unfortunately "Silver Eagle" is becoming old and it is not expected that he will be capable of producing many more foals.

### *Cattle Improvement*

Seven Brown Swiss bulls have been placed in the care of custodians at centres throughout Basutoland.

Both bulls and stallions are made available to local livestock owners on payment of a stud fee.

## 2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

### I. GENERAL

The Co-operative Movement is an important aspect of the development of Basutoland. At the head of the department is the Registrar, charged with the responsibility of fostering and supervising Co-operative Societies. Under the Registrar there is an Assistant. African staff at last came up to the minimum necessary strength in 1958. During the year the task of the Registrar has been to launch the newly founded Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union and to initiate member societies into new methods of operation. The task has been a big one, but by the end of the year the new systems were operating fairly smoothly. It was evident however that a specialist was needed to concentrate on the Banking Union itself and to train African managerial and secretarial staff. On the recommendation of the Adviser on Co-operatives to the Colonial Office, the Committee of the Banking Union agreed that an expert should be borrowed from the Farmers' Co-operative Union of East London to carry out this task. The cost of this is being borne almost wholly by the Banking Union itself in contributions to the Audit and Supervision Fund.



## 2. PRODUCE MARKETING

It was stated in last year's report that Produce Marketing by Co-operative Societies had fallen off, largely because societies were unable to pay cash on the spot to members who had to wait until their produce had been sold in the Union of South Africa before being paid. This delay was unacceptable to most, and even among those who had tried it for a while, an increasing number lost patience and drifted away. It was clearly necessary to raise finance to cover produce between the time of purchase and ultimate disposal, and secondly adequate methods of valuation under field conditions needed to be devised.

The financial problem was solved by the Banking Union which was able to negotiate arrangements with Commercial Banks and with the wool brokers. The problem of valuation falls into two parts: assessing the grade, class or quality (and in the case of cattle, the weight) of the produce, and the selling price on markets subject to fluctuations. Experience showed that these problems are not insoluble, although in the case of produce subject to daily fluctuations, it is essential to retain a margin against the risk of a fall in prices. If no such fall takes place, the ensuing windfall profits can be distributed as second payments.

The system worked out as follows with different commodities:

(a) *Wool*

Wool classing is compulsory and there are adequate trained classers. A price is therefore fixed for each class. The market is free and subject to much fluctuation, although a minimum was guaranteed in 1958 by the South African Wool Commission's stabilization scheme. The prices fixed by the Banking Union allow for a possible general fall in prices over the six to eight weeks between purchase and disposal. Irregular diurnal fluctuations are assumed to cancel each other out if the disposal is spread, as it is, over many sales at three different centres and is in the hands of co-operative brokers of great skill and experience. The theory of this was severely tested in the depressed market of 1958, and proved to work. A great increase in the volume of wool coming through Co-operative Societies indicated that the system and the prices were acceptable and yet the safety margin proved always adequate. By December 31st, less than half way through the season, the figure for the whole of the previous season was comfortably passed, in spite of a policy of caution in advancing cash to societies.

(b) *Mohair*

The problems of mohair marketing are much the same as those of wool, except that the price fluctuations are more spectacular, and a greater margin for risk is necessary. The new system was tried in three societies only, during 1958 and the total volume increased by more than 50 per cent compared with 1957. The market proved buoyant and a second payment was made at the end of the year.



(c) *Peas and Beans*

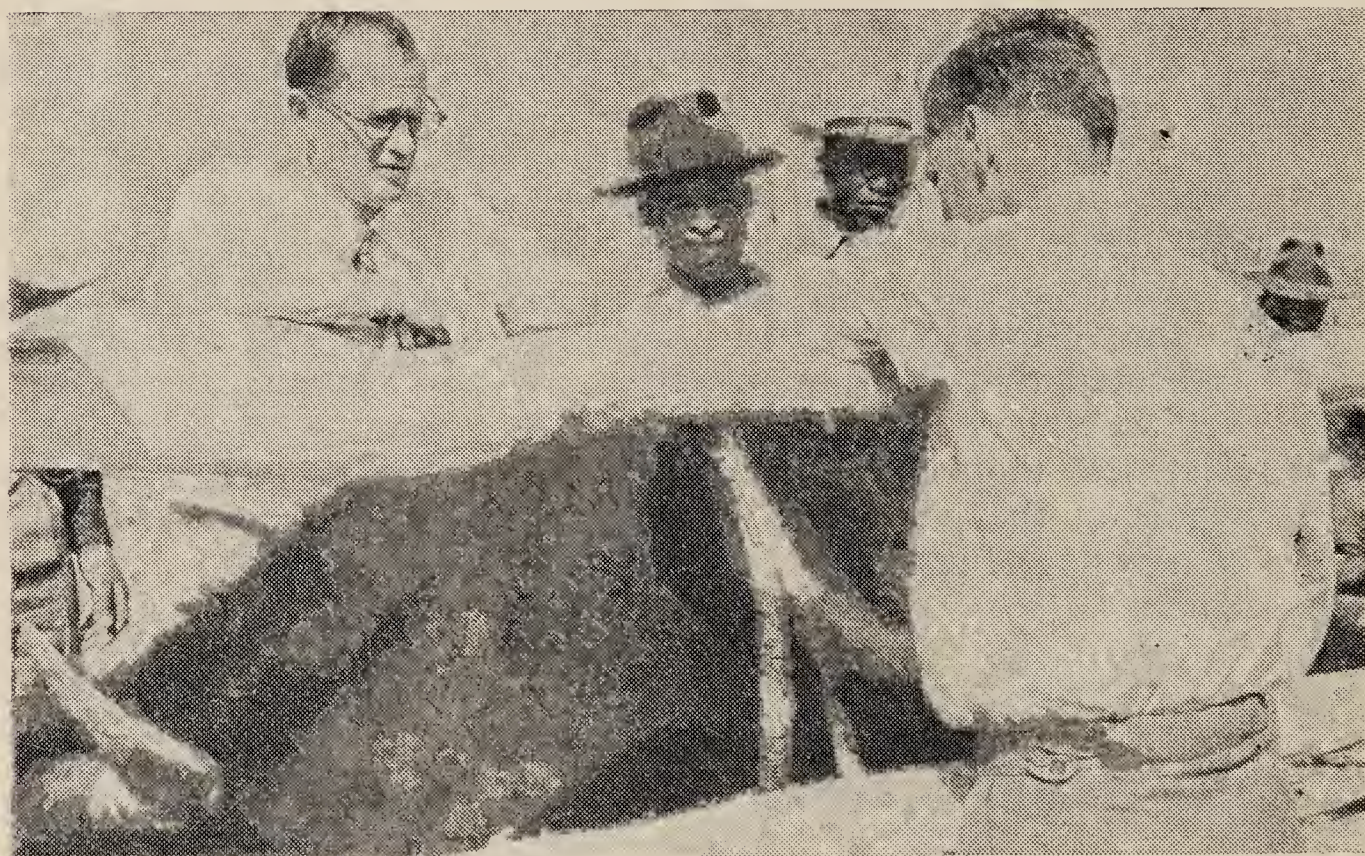
The Basuto crop of peas and beans is of a high quality and commands a ready market in South Africa. A simple grading system was employed in 1958 when Co-operative Societies undertook the purchase of these commodities for the first time. In 1959, it is proposed to introduce a comprehensive grading scheme. The auction market is fairly stable with predictable seasonal changes and price fixing is relatively simple. It is also possible to negotiate fixed prices for consignments.

(d) *Hides and Skins*

A grading system was introduced for the first time in Basutoland by Co-operatives and prices were fixed in relation to a slowly fluctuating market.

(e) *Cattle*

The valuation of cattle on the hoof without a weighbridge presented difficulties not only of grading but of assessing weights. After a number of experiments it was found that a weighband held around the animal's girth gives a reasonable basis for estimating the dressed weight of the carcass. Almost all Basuto cattle fall into Grades 3, 4 or 5 at South African Meat Control Centres and these can readily be picked out on the hoof as good, average and bad. The price can then be determined in relation to the "floor" prices at Meat Control Centres.



*The dressed weight of a carcass being estimated by holding a weighband around the girth of the animal.*



(f) *Sheep and goats*

Trial consignments for valuation purposes were despatched during the year. The best Basuto mutton is of high quality and reaches prime grade on South African markets. On the other hand, lean sheep are scarcely worth marketing at all. Experience with goats is not encouraging; it is difficult to see how these can be reduced in numbers when the total value of a slaughtered animal is not much greater than the value of a single year's clip of mohair.

(g) *Wheat*

Small consignments of wheat were marketed during 1958. While the price is fixed, the grading is fairly complicated and training is necessary before Co-operatives can develop trade in this important crop. Arrangements for training graders are being made.

(h) *Maize*

No attempt was made in 1958 to handle this, the staple food of the people. It was considered that careful planning was necessary before embarking on such a project. Maize will have to be stored and distributed within Basutoland itself. There is a strong case for co-operative marketing and distribution, and plans are in hand for a beginning in 1959.

(i) *Potatoes*

Potato growing on a commercial scale is a new departure in Basutoland which has been fostered by the educational campaign of Mr. J. J. Machobane. It is further supported by Co-operative credit. Small quantities were marketed co-operatively in 1958, and plans are in hand to handle the large crop expected in 1959.

### 3. CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION

As stated in last year's report the single purpose consumers' co-operative has almost disappeared. There are one or two exceptional survivors, including a new society situated on the diamond prospect at Kao. With assured wage-earning customers this society has made a successful start. At the Headquarters of the P.E.M.S. Mission an almost moribund society staged a successful revival and built up a thriving trade. In Maseru, the local consumers' society began work on its new shop in November. The old shop had been grotesquely overcrowded for some time. The turnover of this society has steadily increased. As mentioned last year, however, it has undertaken produce marketing as well, and is approaching multipurpose status from the opposite end.

The retail trade of the multipurpose marketing societies has expanded rapidly, stimulated by the wholesale department of the Banking Union. Some anxiety has arisen concerning buying policies and arrangements for more effective control have been made.

The wholesale department of the Banking Union has faced many problems, financial and administrative. The demands of the member societies call for the holding of stocks beyond the Banking Union's resources of either finance or storage space. Negotiations to overcome these difficulties have been carried on and new arrangements are to come into operation in 1959.

#### 4. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

An opportunity to pioneer the long-felt need for agricultural credit presented itself in the request for Government assistance made by Mr. J. Machobane. Mr. Machobane has, unaided, pioneered a mass-education movement in the area of his own home near Butha-Buthe. The emphasis of this movement is on hard work, intelligent farming, better living and co-operation. Small groups of people help one another to farm their lands properly. The groups unite into branches and the branches into a Mass-Education "College". The whole process is carefully worked out and training courses are given to each member. At a meeting in April, 1958, it was agreed to establish a Co-operative marketing and credit society. A Government guaranteed loan to the Banking Union was re-issued to this society which in turn made a loan in the form of seed and fertilizer to each of its 200 members. The security for these loans was the crop, which must be delivered to the society for marketing. (It should perhaps be recorded that the first leg of the crop has in fact come in at the time of writing. So far, there are no defaulters.)

The agronomical technicalities of Mr. Machobane's schemes are not uncontroversial, and Government support to him does not imply their unqualified acceptance. What is beyond doubt is that Mr. Machobane's amalgam of mass-education, "community development" and co-operation has inspired his followers with a new spirit and shed new light on the possibilities of a "break through" in what hitherto has seemed the insoluble socio-economic problem of Basuto cultivators. Members are admitted to the Co-operative only after completion of a course of training. At the end of 1958, there were 1,000 applicants on the waiting list and countless enquiries are coming in from all over Basutoland.

#### 5. ARTISANS' CO-OPERATIVES

The Builders and Carpenters Co-operative mentioned last year has made considerable progress, both in the volume of its business and in its managerial system. A Government contract worth £22,000 was obtained upon tender in competition with other contractors.

A Tailors and Dressmakers Co-operative on similar lines was established as a protege of the Builders and Carpenters. This however is still in its infancy.



## 6. THRIFT

All primary societies are open to take deposits from their members for re-deposit with the Banking Union. This aspect of Co-operative business is regarded as being of great importance because of the need to mobilise Basuto capital for employment in their own country. It is proposed that a proportion of deposits should be used in the first place to finance the well-secured and readily liquidated aspects of the Co-operative Movement's own business. An appropriate liquidity ratio must be worked out by trial and error. Because of the need for the highest degree of care in handling trust funds, there has been no attempt to make haste too soon. Deposits have been allowed to trickle in, deriving mostly from stalwart members. Only when the accounting and investment arrangements are beyond reproach will a campaign to attract savings be launched.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The overall picture is one of expansion and confidence. The task for the future is to consolidate and build upon the gains made in 1958. Much remains to be done in perfecting organization and in training and education of staff and members. The achievements of 1958 have shown what can be done, it remains now to turn promise into fulfilment.

(Unfortunately, detailed figures of production and marketing were not available at the time of going to print.)

*Chapter VII : Social Services*

## 1. EDUCATION

*Primary Education*

The educational system remains largely a grant-aided system under the general direction of the Education Department. The Paris Evangelical Mission, which was first in the educational field, and which, early in the century, ran over 80 per cent of the schools, now has 463 primary schools, of which 423 receive Government assistance. The Roman Catholic Mission, which had ten schools in 1905 (when the Paris Mission had 185) now has 400 primary schools, of which 295 receive Government assistance. This Mission has expanded its educational work enormously since the last war at a time when public finances have been particularly strained, and Government assistance has not kept pace with this expansion. As a result there are 105 unaided Catholic primary schools, and numbers of teachers in the aided schools

who do not appear on the grant-aided establishment. As funds permit, a few new teachers are brought on to this establishment annually. The English Church Mission which had 28 schools in 1905, now has 106, of which 81 receive Government assistance. The educational work of this Mission, after a long period of little expansion in the first half of this century, has greatly increased since the creation of the Basutoland Diocese in 1950. It, too, is supporting an ever increasing number of unaided teachers.

In addition to these 969 primary schools of the three main Missions, there are 19 primary schools run by minor Missions which include the Seventh Day Adventists, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, the Assemblies of God, and the Union Apostolic Church. Only six of these schools receive Government assistance. There is one school run by the combined Protestant Missions which is aided. The only primary schools not under Mission control are five higher primaries situated in the Government administrative centres of Maseru, Leribe, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek, and the Paramount Chief's village of Matsieng. These schools are called "Controlled Schools" and are managed by committees consisting of nominated and elected members. A sixth school at Butha Buthe is termed a "Community School" and is run by a similarly constituted committee of Basotho, Indians and Europeans, for the mixed community of that administrative centre. There are three Night Schools in Maseru, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek, and a school for Leper Children at Botšabelo, which are directly aided by Government. There are in all, therefore, 997 primary schools, of which 183 receive no Government grant-in-aid. Over 119,000 children were enrolled in these schools in 1958.

### *Secondary Education*

At the secondary level, that is, from the ninth to the thirteenth year of schooling, there are 19 schools. Three of these offer the full five year matriculation course. The rest offer, or will offer shortly, the three year Junior Certificate course. Three of these Junior Secondary Schools are run by Orders of Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church, and receive no financial aid. One full Secondary and one Junior Secondary are maintained by Government, and managed by Committees.

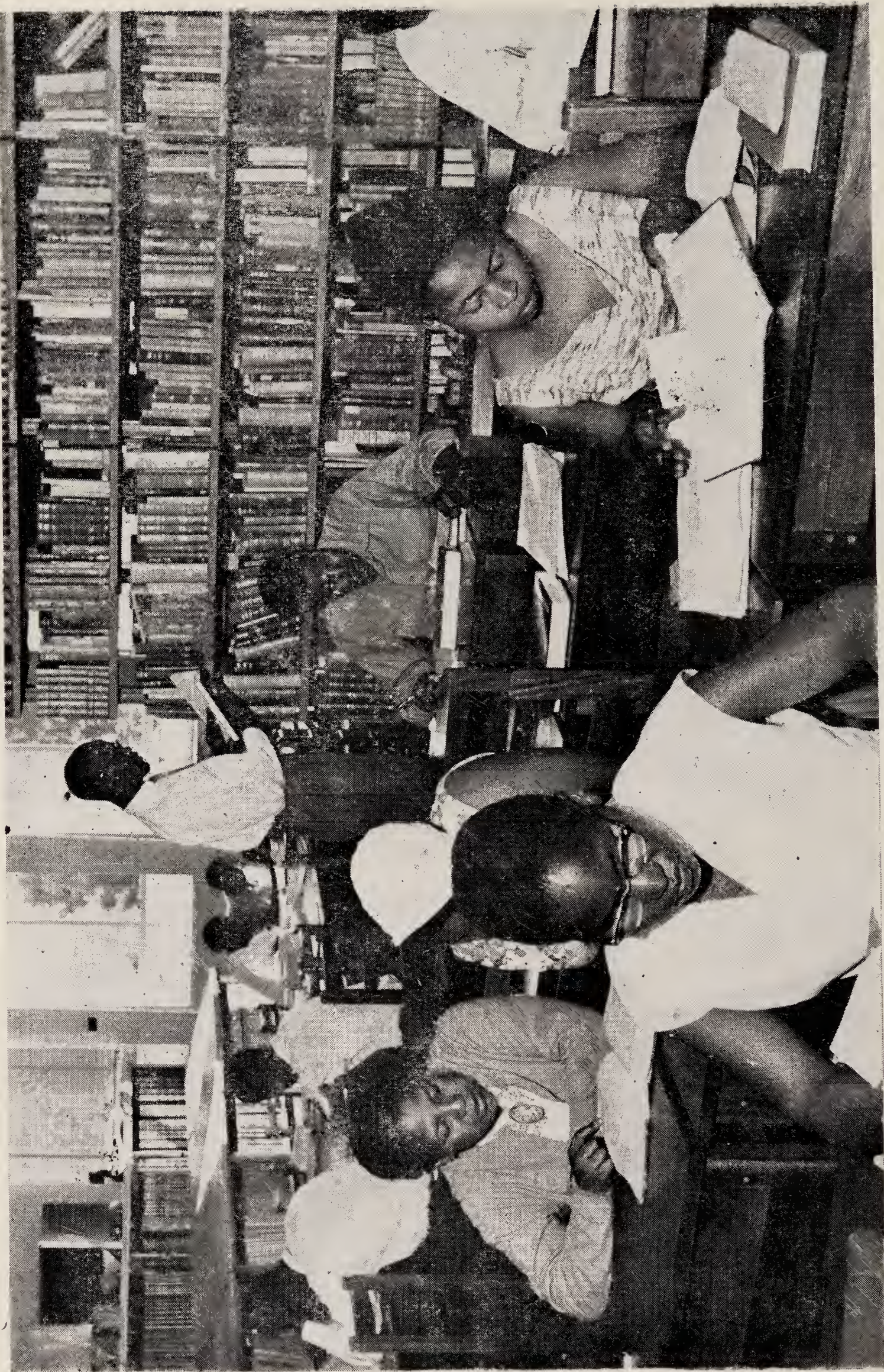
### *Teacher Training*

There are seven centres for the training of primary teachers. Four of these train teachers for Higher Primary schools, as well as Lower Primary. The Higher Primary Course is for two years post-Junior Certificate, and the Primary Course for three years post-Standard VI. There were 514 teachers in training in 1958, the average output being about 120. This easily covers wastage, and the number of new teachers which Government is able to grant-aid. It does not, however, reduce the number of unqualified teachers in the schools as rapidly as is desirable.









*A corner of the library, Pope Pius XII University College, Roma.*



There are teacher training facilities for secondary school teachers at Pius XII College, Roma. Graduate teachers take the course for the University Education Diploma of the University of South Africa. Post-matriculation courses for training teachers for the lower classes of junior secondary schools are also available at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Fort Hare. There are still a number of European teachers with overseas qualifications in the Mission High Schools, although the Basutoland High School at Maseru is entirely staffed by African graduates.

### *Technical Education*

The only technical schools for training African artisans are the Lerotholi Government School, and the Leloaleng P.E.M.S. School. The Lerotholi Technical School and the Sacred Heart High School at Leribe also run commercial courses. There were 174 boys enrolled in these courses in 1958. There were 913 girls enrolled in housecraft, needlework and spinning and weaving classes in 1958.

The sixth two year course in spinning and weaving ended in December and six candidates obtained their certificates. The part time Supervisor of Craft Schools continued to supervise the schools and home units set up by the certificated girls. A site has now been obtained for the erection of a Home Industries Centre in Maseru. This centre will sell the products of the schools and home units.

### *Higher Education*

The only institution providing post-secondary education in the Territory remains Pius XII Catholic University College at Roma, which receives only token financial assistance. In 1958 there were 109 students. Basuto also go to the Goromonzi High School in Southern Rhodesia to do the post-matriculation course if they wish to enter United Kingdom Universities or their affiliated University Colleges, where the entrance qualifications are the General Certificate of Education at the Advanced Level. These students do the two years course for the Overseas Cambridge Higher School Certificate.

Pius XII College has a well qualified staff of over 30 professors and lecturers. It runs courses for the B.A., B.Sc., B.Comm., B.Admin. and the University Education Diploma of the University of South Africa, with which it is in special relationship. The majority of Basuto matriculants apply for bursaries tenable at this College, but a few show a preference for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for religious or other reasons, although it means a two year post-matriculation course at Goromonzi before they are qualified to enter upon a London degree course there. The hopes of many centre upon a post-graduate professional training in the United Kingdom after graduation from Pius XII College.

Basutoland continued to send students to the University College of Fort Hare up to this year. Our last bursar went there in February to join the two others who entered upon their last year.

Our bursars are also accepted at the Medical School of the University of Natal. In 1958 there were five bursars there including one woman. After matriculating, they enter the preliminary year of a seven year course. If they possess a B.Sc. degree of a South African University, with appropriate subjects, they are admitted to the Second Year, and can qualify after five years. There were also six Basuto medical students in the United Kingdom and Eire, one of whom was studying for a post-graduate Diploma in Psychological Medicine. Three of these medical students were in receipt of bursaries awarded from the Basuto Administration Higher Education Fund, and one was being paid for by Central Government. Two were receiving assistance from private sources.

In addition to the three medical bursars, the Basuto Administration Higher Education Fund was supporting six other students at United Kingdom Universities and Colleges, reading for degrees in Veterinary Science, Electrical Engineering, Law, Agriculture and Domestic Science. The Fund's commitments now exceed £4,000 a year, which is nearly the limit of their income.

Twelve students were in receipt of Government post-matriculation bursaries tenable at Pius XII College, Fort Hare, Salisbury and Goro-monzi in 1958, and 150 were in receipt of Government pre-matriculation bursaries tenable in the Secondary schools and teacher training colleges of Basutoland. Five received bursaries awarded by Messrs. Frasers, Ltd. and two Victoria League Bursaries. Four blind children received bursaries tenable at special schools in the Union.

### *Staff*

The Headquarters staff of the Education Department consists of a bare minimum of a Director, a Deputy Director, an administrative Education Officer, and African clerical assistants. The inspectorate staff consists of four circuit education officers, a woman education officer for domestic science, three assistant education officers, and six supervisors of schools. All the inspectors are Basuto except for two of the circuit education officers. The policy of the Department is to replace expatriate officers by Basuto as the former leave the service. Circuit education officers spend as much time as possible on trek, but their administrative duties are considerable. They are assisted in this work by grant-aided Educational Secretaries of the three main missions, who, in turn deal with Mission School Managers who are normally missionaries in charge of parishes.

### *Consultation*

Consultation with the people is carried out at national and district level through the Central Advisory Board, and the nine District Advisory Committees respectively. The former is responsible for advising the Resident Commissioner on all matters affecting education. Under the new constitution for the Territory, it is expected that this Board will be advisory to the legislative council. The National



Teachers' Association has representatives on all the advisory committees and boards.

The Mobile Cinema, run by a trained operator-mechanic continued to move round the Territory. A good supply of educational and documentary films, and news reels has been available.

### FINANCIAL YEAR 1957-1958

#### *Expenditure*

<i>From Colonial Revenue:</i>	<i>Recurrent £</i>	<i>Capital £</i>	<i>Total £</i>
Aided & Maintained Schools	245,972	1,861	247,833
Administration & Inspection	16,539	—	16,539
Other Charges . . . . .	16,767	—	16,767
Total Colonial Revenue . . .	279,278(a)	1,861	281,139
<i>From Basuto Administration .</i>	4,111	—	4,111
<i>From Voluntary Agencies† .</i>	79,220	135,975*	215,195
<i>From Imperial Funds . . . .</i>	—	34,454	34,454
Total . . . . .	362,609	172,290	534,899

\* Includes Pius XII College

† Estimates only

(a) Excludes expenditure by Agricultural and Medical Department on Vocational Training.

#### *Schools and roll 1958*

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary (8 years) . . . .	997	43,832	75,480	119,312
Secondary (5 years). . . .	19	802	524	1,326
Technical Training . . . .	38	174	913	1,087
Post Secondary				
(a) Territorial. . . . .	1	91	18	109
(b) Extra-Territorial . . .	—	24	4	28
Teacher Training . . . . .	7	200	314	514
Totals . . . . .	1,062	45,123	77,253	122,376

#### *Examination Results 1958*

<i>Examination</i>	<i>Candidates entered</i>	<i>Passed</i>
Departmental Standard VI .	2,209	1,023
Basutoland Primary Teachers	120	88 (a)
Higher Primary Teachers .	47	26 (b)
Junior Certificate . . . . .	276	200
Matriculation. . . . .	63 (c)	9 (c)
School Leaving Certificate .	—	6 (c)

(a) Excludes 22 Partial Passes

(b) Excludes 8 Partial Passes

(c) Excludes St. Theresa's Seminary

## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH

The Director of Medical Services, with his headquarters at Maseru, is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for the organisation and administration of the medical department. In addition, he is medical adviser to the Government.

The policy of the medical department is primarily to make available the benefits of modern medicine to the largest possible number of the population. This is being done by providing directly or indirectly, a balanced curative and preventive medical and health service through hospitals, dispensaries, rural treatment centres and other health services. The department also co-operates with other departments of Government in promoting the social welfare of the Basuto. It aims at educating the public in all matters connected with health and sanitation. Nurses, health assistants, dispenser-anaesthetists and leprosy inspectors, who also act as health and welfare inspectors, are trained by the department.

Most of the diseases for which treatment is sought in the Territory are essentially preventable. For this reason, the curative and preventive functions of the majority of the staff cannot be effectively separated and they are concerned equally with the prevention and cure of disease.

Basutoland is not a tropical country, and the diseases commonly known as "tropical" do not present serious problems in the Territory. The principal diseases are venereal diseases, chronic rheumatism, malnutrition, infections of the respiratory tract and dyspepsia. The heaviest toll of lives in children is due to tuberculosis, malnutrition, diphtheria, whooping cough and gastro-enteritis. The incidence of nutritional and deficiency diseases is comparatively high and is allied to maize being the staple food. Typhus, plague and smallpox occur only rarely and then in sporadic form, while diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles and whooping cough are endemic.

At each district headquarters there is a Government hospital with one or more medical officers and trained nursing staff. Each hospital, which is equipped for general medical and surgical work, has an out-patient department, ante-natal and infant welfare clinic and venereal diseases clinic. With free grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund tuberculosis, maternity, children's and isolation wards are being provided at those hospitals where there are none at present. In some districts there are additional clinics established some distance away from the hospital and these are visited by the medical officer at regular intervals. As funds become available more medical centres will be established in the mountain area, which has become more thickly populated during recent years. A leprosarium in the charge of a superintendent trained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is established at Botšabelo in the Maseru district. There is a mental detention centre at Mohale's Hoek in the charge of a male nurse who is under the supervision of the medical officer.

There are four mission hospitals with resident doctors. Each hospital is equipped for general medical and surgical work, and has an out-



patient department, ante-natal and infant welfare and venereal diseases clinic. These hospitals are subsidised by Government.

Greater efforts are being made towards preventive medicine. Reports of outbreaks of serious epidemic diseases are promptly investigated by the health and welfare inspectors and health assistants. Appropriate prophylactic measures are taken without delay and the cause of the outbreak dealt with; huts are disinfected, disinfestation is carried out, rodents destroyed, water supplies protected, sewage disposal improved and prophylactic inoculations given as necessary.

Sanitation arrangements are mainly of the bucket type and restricted in general to urban areas, but indoor sewerage has been installed in a number of existing buildings and is being provided in all senior service staff quarters in Maseru, with septic and effluent storage tanks cleared by a mechanical extractor. Funds have been allocated under the Territorial Loan Programme to provide a modern sewerage system for Maseru and preliminary investigations have been carried out. African villages are usually small and scattered and sanitation does not in general present a problem. The mountainous nature of the Territory and the shallow depth of soil and its clayey nature make the sinking of pit latrines impracticable in most rural areas. In some large villages public latrines have been installed.

There is a piped water supply in each urban area. Each year several springs in rural areas are protected by enclosing the "eyes" of the springs with concrete and piping the water to reservoirs, but on account of transport difficulties in remote areas, progress is slow.

Owing to shortage of staff and equipment, little research can be carried out by the department. There is no medical laboratory in the Territory, but the department has a commuted payment agreement with the South African Institute for Medical Research for the performance of pathological investigations. Due to the numerous other duties which he has had to undertake, it has not been possible for the medical officer of health to train selected African medical auxiliaries in simple laboratory procedures, but it is anticipated that this will be possible in the future.

At several centres there are Red Cross committees organised for the purpose of giving lectures to the public in elementary first-aid and home nursing. Eight maternity and 11 child welfare clinics have also been established by Red Cross at or near district headquarters and a number of first-aid posts have been established elsewhere and in the mountain area.

Hygiene lessons are given in all Government and mission schools and lectures are given by members of the staff of the medical department to various organisations such as the Women's Improvement Society and to Teachers' Refresher Courses.

The Government professional and technical medical staff on the 31st December, 1958, consisted of:

*Senior Service*

- 1 Director of Medical Services
- 1 Medical Officer of Health
- 19 Medical Officers
- 1 Assistant Medical Officer
- 1 Pharmacist
- 1 Matron
- 1 Sister Tutor
- 3 Nursing Sisters in charge
- 10 Nursing Sisters
- 1 Male Mental Nurse
- 1 Health Inspector
- 1 Superintendent, Botšabelo Leper Settlement.

*Junior Service*

- 1 Assistant Health Inspector
- 6 Health Assistants
- 31 Dispensers
- 4 Pupil Dispensers
- 8 Ward Sisters
- 45 Staff Nurses
- 24 Student Nurses (including Pupil Midwives)
- 112 Ward Attendants (Hospital Orderlies)
- 11 Ward Attendants (Mental Detention Centre)
- 9 Health & Welfare Inspectors (who also act as Leprosy Inspectors)
- 1 Laboratory Assistant

There are two African doctors both of whom were trained with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, in private practice in Maseru and Mafeteng. There are two European doctors in private practice in Butha Buthe and Maseru. Five doctors who are resident in the Union of South Africa are registered in the territory and conduct clinics in the Leribe and Quthing districts.

The missions employ six European doctors in addition to European nursing sisters and trained African nurses.

There is a European dentist in Maseru who receives an honorarium from Government for treating indigent hospital cases when required to do so. There is no other dentist in the Territory.

There is a pharmacist in private practice in Maseru.

The African population for the census of 1956, excluding absentees, was 638,857. It is estimated that there was one doctor per 19,356 Africans, and one bed in general hospitals per 825 Africans during the year under review.

In addition to Mr. L. M. Mohapeloa, Mr. J. L. Molapo, Mr. C. T. Maitin, B.Sc., and Miss C. Phakisi, who were granted Government bursaries and are presently studying medicine at the Natal Medical School, Mr. T. J. S. Letsunyane was granted a similar bursary at the beginning of the year to study medicine at the same school.

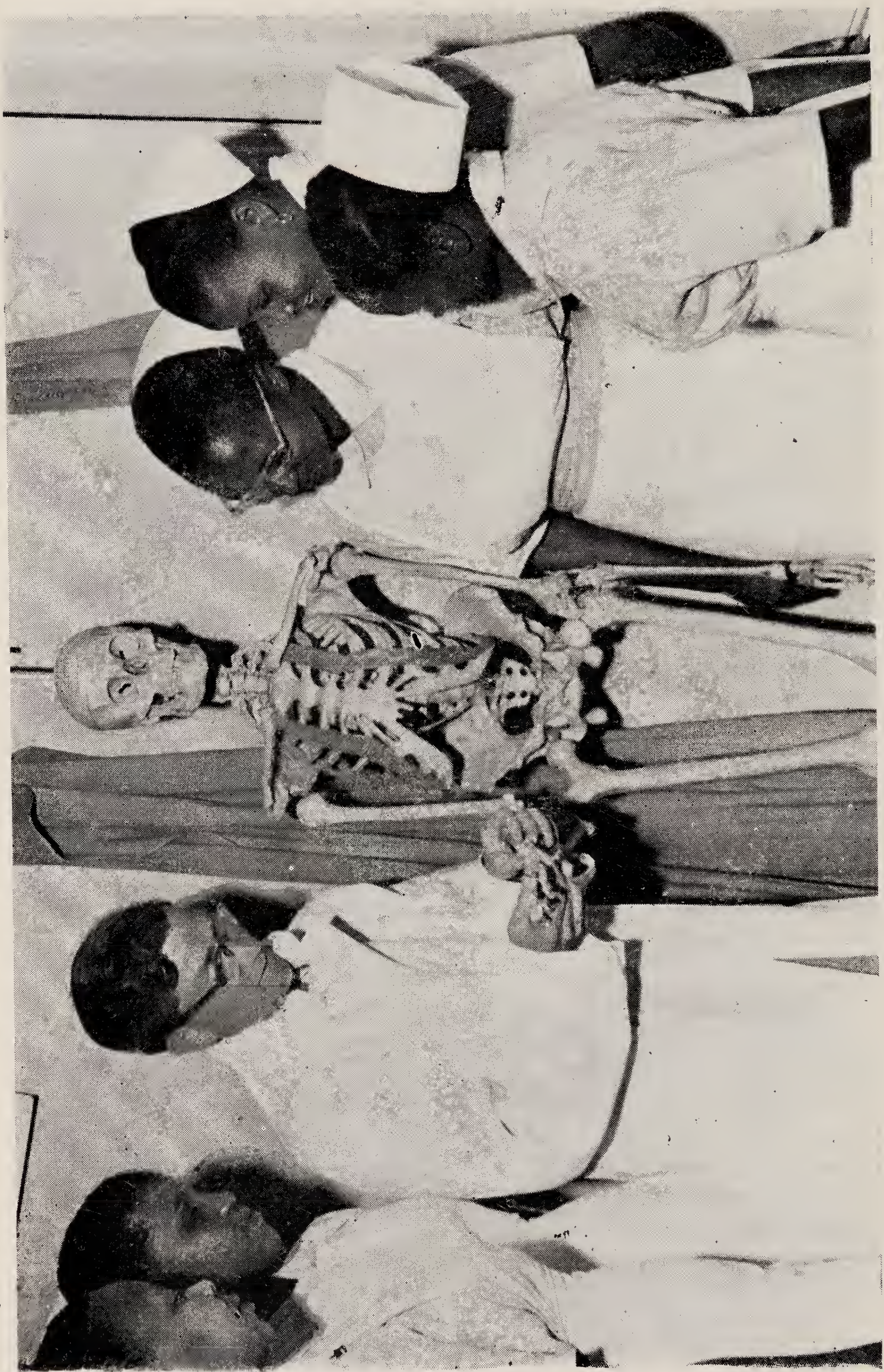
Mr. K. T. Maphathe who was studying medicine in Dublin and Mr. J. M. Motsieloa who was studying medicine in London with Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships were expected to complete the course towards the end of 1958, but confirmation of this has not yet been received.

Mr. R. T. Hoohlo and Mr. C. 'Mokose, B.Sc., are studying medicine at Edinburgh University with the assistance of bursaries granted them by the Basuto Administration Higher Education Fund.









*A lecture in anatomy for nurses.*



Medical and health facilities are financed from Territorial revenue. For the financial year ended the 31st March, 1958, the actual ordinary expenditure of the medical department was £197,629. Included in this amount is the sum of £6,980 which was spent on grants to mission hospitals. The proportion of medical expenditure to total ordinary expenditure of the Territory was 12·40 per cent. During the same period, actual revenue of the medical department amounted to £15,080.

The existing facilities for hospitals, health centres etc., are as follows:

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hospitals . . . .	9	4	0	13
Beds Available . . . .	485	289	0	774
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres . . . .	15	5	8	28
Venereal Diseases Clinics	16	5	0	21
Health Centres . . . .	4	0	0	4
Mountain Dispensaries (rural treatment centres)	3	1	0	4
Out-patients Clinics . .	23	21	6	50
Leprosaria . . . . .	1	0	0	1
Mental Detention Centres	1	0	0	1
X-Ray Plants . . . .	6	4	0	10

#### I. HOSPITALS

The four mission hospitals are situated at Roma, Morija, Paray (Ntaote's) and Mapoteng. From awards totalling £43,000 from the Governor-General's National War Fund the mission hospitals have been able to undertake certain improvements and enlargements to their buildings. All four hospitals are subsidised by Government and have 65, 50, 60 and 114 beds respectively. Each hospital has an out-patient department and venereal disease clinic and is staffed by a doctor and trained European and African nursing staff. Ante-natal clinics are also conducted at each hospital. There are also clinics some distance away which are visited by the doctor at regular intervals. Dr. B. Hardegger, M.B.E., previously medical superintendent, Paray Hospital, continued to conduct the dispensary and out-patient department at St. Charles Mission in the Butha Buthe district. This dispensary and out-patient department will form part of a new mission hospital to be named Seboche Hospital, which is in the course of construction.

Of the nine Government hospitals, four are staffed by European nursing sisters with a subordinate African staff, while five are staffed by African staff nurses with a subordinate African staff. All hospitals are equipped for general medical and surgical work.

Both the Maseru Hospital and the Maluti Hospital at Mapoteng are recognised by the South African Medical and Dental Council for

the training of interns. The Maseru Hospital is recognised by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council and by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee for the training of nurses and midwives, of whom there were 24 in training during the year.

Seven student nurses passed the preliminary examination and three passed the final examination for medical and surgical nurses set by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council during 1958. Two pupil midwives passed the final examination for midwives set by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council and two passed the final examination for midwives set by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee during the year. The Maseru hospital also provides for the training of health assistants and dispenser-anaesthetists. The erection of the new Maseru Hospital (see under C.D. & W. Schemes D.842 and D.842 A and B) is important in view of the necessity of obtaining trained personnel for the Territory.

Scott Hospital, Morija, is recognised by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee as a training centre for medical and surgical nurses of whom there were nine in training during the year. Three student nurses passed the final examination for medical and surgical nurses set by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee during the year.

Grants have been made available from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to enable suitable hospital accommodation to be provided for tuberculosis, maternity and infectious diseases cases and for sick children in Government hospitals and for the construction of a new hospital at Mokhotlong.

## 2. HEALTH CENTRES, MOUNTAIN DISPENSARIES AND RURAL TREATMENT CENTRES

Health centres and mountain dispensaries are establishments built with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and maintained by Government for the purpose of providing limited out-patient medical facilities and, where an African nurse/midwife is a member of the staff, maternity services to people living in remote areas. Health centres are staffed, where possible, by an African nurse/midwife in charge and an African health assistant, and mountain dispensaries by only an African nurse/midwife. The rural treatment centre is a similar establishment being built under the Deferred Pay Interest Fund (non-Government) and will be in charge of an African nurse/midwife whose salary will be paid by Government when funds from the scheme become exhausted.

The health centre at Phamong is functioning well with an African health assistant in charge. The health centre at Semonkong is meeting a long felt need. The health centres at Marakabei and Mashai are both functioning well. Each is staffed by an African nurse/midwife in charge



and an African health assistant. The mountain dispensaries at Nohana's, Sekake's (Patlong) and Mphaki's are serving a very useful purpose in remote parts of the Territory. The construction of the rural treatment centre at Linakeng which has been delayed on account of labour and transport difficulties, has not yet reached completion.

### 3. LEPER SETTLEMENT

The leper settlement, with a superintendent (trained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association) in charge, assisted by an African ward sister-in-charge and two African staff nurses, provides hospital facilities with 54 beds. Patients are received from Basutoland and from the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The general health of the patients during the year has been good. There have been a number of acute lepra reactions which are often relieved by injections of antimony tartrate. There are still many cases with trophic ulcers usually on the feet, and most "recurrences" admitted have been cases of broken down ulcers. Avlosulphone continues to be used with good results, the usual dose is 300 mgm. twice weekly. A few cases reacted adversely to treatment with sulphone, but the reactions cleared rapidly with cessation of treatment followed by reduced dosage; in some desensitisation was required. There were 64 admissions during the year and, in addition, 32 cases were re-admitted, mostly for broken-down ulcers. 194 patients were admitted to hospital during the year, mostly for ulcerated hands and feet. 91 X-ray examinations and 38 surgical operations were performed. Discharges totalled 90 and there were, in addition, 12 deaths and 25 desertions. There were 266 patients remaining at the end of the year, an increase of nine patients as compared with the previous year. Of the patients remaining at the end of the year, many were old arrested cases, crippled and without a home. They are allowed to remain at the settlement indefinitely, mainly on humanitarian and not on medical grounds.

There is a Children's Home within the grounds of Emmanuel Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) in the Leribe district. The Home was started in 1943 by Miss M. Martin, M.B.E., a former matron of the leper settlement, for infants born to leper mothers who are patients in the leper settlement. Infants are accepted in the Home at the age of four months and are cared for until the age of about five years. Due to the marked decrease over recent years in the number of patients being cared for at the settlement, the Home has been accepting other necessitous infants and children, and selected infants and children who have lost their mothers. The Seventh Day Adventist Church Mission contributes towards the maintenance of the Home, to which Government gives a grant-in-aid. Miss Martin gives her services gratuitously.

## 4. MENTAL DETENTION CENTRE

There is no mental hospital in Basutoland. In the past, Basotho lunatics were treated in mental hospitals in the Union of South Africa and 31 cases are still hospitalized there. At present, however, accommodation can only rarely be obtained. As a matter of urgency, a temporary mental detention centre was established at Mohale's Hoek for dangerous lunatics. This arrangement, although it leaves much to be desired, meets an urgent need until a mental hospital in the charge of a medical officer, trained in modern psychiatric treatment, can be provided. The detention centre at Mohale's Hoek presents two advantages as compared with the admission of lunatics to Union mental hospitals in that it permits patients to be visited more readily by their relatives and facilitates the discharge to their homes of those patients whose condition is restored to health or much improved. The centre is in the charge of a male mental nurse under the supervision of the medical officer at Mohale's Hoek. There were 30 new admissions during the year. 13 patients were discharged and, in addition, there were 12 deaths. A total of 121 patients was accommodated during the year. 96 patients were being cared for.

A grant has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to establish a modern mental hospital which will also care for patients from Swaziland.

## 5. EPIDEMIC AND GENERAL DISEASES

*Plague.* No case of plague was reported during the year under review.

*Typhus Fever.* No case of typhus fever was reported during 1958.

*Smallpox.* No case of smallpox was reported during the year. The mass vaccination campaign which was started in October, 1955, among infants, children and adolescents was completed in the second week of January, 1958.

*Diphtheria.* The number of cases of diphtheria during the year showed a slight decrease as compared with 1957. It is noteworthy that no case of diphtheria was notified in the Qacha's Nek district. There was a total of 47 cases reported with ten deaths as compared with 52 cases with six deaths in 1957. During the course of dealing with these cases 11,725 prophylactic inoculations were given. In children up to five years of age, the inoculation was usually combined with whooping cough prophylactic vaccine.

*Whooping Cough.* There were 1,932 cases of whooping cough notified during the year. Pneumonia is a frequent complication in whooping cough, particularly during the winter months, and accounts for a certain number of deaths in children. The population is becoming



increasingly aware of the dangers of this disease, which is probably the reason for the increase in the number of cases, by 716 over 1957, rather than a true increase in the incidence of the disease.

*Typhoid Fever.* Typhoid fever has become endemic throughout the year and 139 cases with 9 deaths were reported, with the highest incidence being in the Maseru district with 49 cases with 3 deaths. The case mortality rate was 1: 15·44 as compared with 1:4·97 in 1957 when there were 229 cases with 46 deaths. This decrease is considered to be due to chloramphenicol being more freely available for treatment. Outbreaks of the disease were usually traced to contaminated village water supplies. These were then protected by enclosing the springs and piping the water to reservoirs. At the same time villagers were instructed in prophylactic hygiene measures and in the construction, where possible, of simple pit latrines. The problem of providing an economical and effective disposal method for human waste in rural areas has not yet been solved. As a prophylactic measure, all officials in the service and their families, all prisoners and inmates of the mental detention centre are given prophylactic anti-typhoid inoculations with annual "booster" doses where appropriate. Prophylactic inoculations were also given to residents in the areas where outbreaks occurred, and a total of 4,948 such inoculations were given during the year.

*Poliomyelitis.* There were seven cases of acute poliomyelitis, with no death, reported during the year. Immunisation was continued among children and this was later in the year extended to adults. A total of 1,209 inoculations were given.

*Measles.* Measles was prevalent and 1,554 cases were notified during the year compared with 903 cases in 1957.

*Asian Influenza.* There was no recurrence of this epidemic.

*Tuberculosis.* The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis with deaths that have been notified during the past three years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>
1956 . .	1,087	566	68
1957 . .	1,564	937	73
1958 . .	2,006	761	46

It will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the number of notifications of pulmonary cases over the past three years and this increase is considered to be due, in part, to more patients reporting

for treatment. Chemotherapy and antibiotic treatment is being increasingly used throughout the Territory.

Staff Nurse Mrs. J. S. Mefane is in charge of tuberculosis cases admitted to Maseru Hospital and does health visiting in Maseru township among tuberculosis cases awaiting admission to hospital, convalescent cases and contacts of the disease.

The report of the tuberculosis survey which was carried out during 1957 with the assistance of the World Health Organization was received in May, 1958. Tuberculosis has always been considered to be one of the major health problems of the Territory and this was strongly confirmed by the survey. The survey report indicated that approximately 0.5 per cent of the population suffer from open pulmonary tuberculosis and excrete virulent tubercle bacilli in their sputum and that there are at least 3,000 persons in the territory suffering from highly infectious tuberculosis. The report also shows that in Basutoland the tuberculin test provides an effective separation into infected and non-infected persons in all age groups, and that the prevalence of infectious tuberculosis is high as compared with territories elsewhere in Africa, especially West Africa. Dr. Anton Geser, W.H.O. Tuberculosis Consultant, visited the Territory in May, 1958, to discuss the report and proposals for control of the disease which it is anticipated will be undertaken with World Health Organization and possibly other international assistance.

*Venereal Diseases.* There were 4,583 cases of all forms of syphilis reported during the year and 7,956 cases of gonorrhoea, which is a decrease of 246 cases of syphilis and an increase of 1,401 cases of gonorrhoea as compared with 1957.

*Deficiency Diseases.* The following table shows the number of cases of deficiency diseases with death that were notified during the past three years:

	1956		1957		1958	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Pellagra . . . .	3,458	9	3,929	3	7,476	10
Ariboflavinosis . .	232	—	551	—	377	—
Kwashiorkor . . .	338	32	408	43	410	28
Avitaminosis . . .	433	—	859	—	1,320	1
Malnutrition . . .	748	17	1,362	26	957	24
Scurvy . . . . .	76	—	98	—	74	—
Total . . . . .	5,285	58	7,207	72	10,614	63

The incidence of pellagra and kwashiorkor is closely allied to maize being the staple item of the diet. Steps have been taken to correct this by encouraging the Basotho to substitute sorghum and wheat as the staple food, with liberal additions of vegetables and to consume more



protein in the form of peas and beans. The available supply of animal protein cannot be increased immediately.

A World Health Organization nutrition team is conducting a nutrition survey throughout the Territory in order to determine, where possible, the causes of the various nutritional and deficiency diseases which occur in the Territory, with a view to recommending control measures which might be taken against these diseases. The members of the team are also training Basuto who will carry on the work after the departure of the team. One of the surveys carried out by the team has indicated that there is a high incidence of endemic goitre.

## 6. SANITATION

The protection of village springs has progressed despite difficulties of transport of supplies and equipment. Four new springs were protected in remote mountain areas and two springs which had previously been protected, had to be re-constructed.

During the year the mechanical extractors cleared 1,282,400 gallons of septic tank effluent and waste water. A new abattoir was constructed at Teyateyaneng and work was started on the construction of a new abattoir at Mafeteng. New public latrines were constructed at Maseru, and work was in progress on the construction of new public latrines at Teyateyaneng, Leribe, Butha Buthe, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing.

Numerous specimens of drinking water and milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Drinking water was satisfactory, but consumers were advised to continue to boil all fresh milk before use. Bottled sterilised milk produced in the Union of South Africa is becoming increasingly popular with the public. Sterilised milk is also supplied to the hospitals at Leribe, Butha Buthe and Mafeteng where fresh milk in sufficient quantity is unobtainable.

During the year, 70 fumigations were carried out in buildings, houses, hospital wards and domestic servants' rooms.

29 plans for new buildings or alterations to existing buildings were submitted to the medical department for advice on sanitation, disposal of waste water, lighting, ventilation, ablution facilities, etc.

During the year 2,892 carcasses were inspected at the Maseru abattoir; two whole carcasses and 311 organs were condemned mainly for parasitic infection.

District	In-patients admitted to Hospital	Operations		Out-patients treated in Dispensaries				Ante-Natal Clinics		Total Out- Patients
		Major	Minor	First Attend- ances	Subsequent Attend- ances	Injections for Syphilis	First Attend- ances	Subsequent Attend- ances		
Maseru . . . . .	4,708	347	1,011	43,343*	93,305*	17,974*	2,101	3,920	160,643	
Leribe . . . . .	1,028	55	639	17,882	39,174	7,694	1,244	1,587	67,581	
Mafeteng . . . . .	1,326	87	694	15,267	3,915	3,067	512	704	23,465	
Mohale's Hoek . . . . .	674	66	402	16,544	1,206	605	139	156	18,650	
Qacha's Nek . . . . .	391†	19	208†	9,347†	9,999†	1,371†	128	124	20,969	
Quthing . . . . .	618	6	230††	20,440††	20,251††	5,255††	1,131	280	47,357	
Teyateyaneng . . . . .	1,676	78	704	24,967	4,559	2,634	1,150	2,996	36,306	
Mokhotlong . . . . .	786	42	514	11,998	8,833	1,613	336	563	23,343	
Butha Buthe. . . . .	1,003	64	279	16,967	8,062	1,502	872	1,590	28,993	
Totals . . . . .	12,210	764	4,681	176,755	189,304	41,715	7,613	11,920	427,307	

† Includes attendances at Mashai Health Centre and Sekake's Mountain Dispensary.  
†† Includes attendances at Phamong Health Centre and Nohana's and Mphaki's Mountain Dispensaries.  
\* Includes attendances at Semonkong and Marakabei Health Centres.

Mission Hospitals: 1958

Hospitals	In-patients Admitted to Hospital	Operations		Out-patients treated in Dispensaries				Ante-Natal Clinics		Total Out Patients
		Major	Minor	First Attend- ances	Subsequent Attend- ances	Injections for Syphilis	First Attend- ances	Subsequent Attend- ances		
St. Joseph's, Roma.	1,144	86	229	6,767	4,340	1,480	584	502	13,673	
Paray, Ntaote's . . .	1,590	55	207	4,795	2,460	902	564	80	8,801	
Maluti, Mapoteng . .	2,062	337	891	7,786	3,667	250	1,010	571	13,284	
Scott, Morija . . .	1,277	73	3,121	23,636	12,601	1,547	2,577	2,289	42,650	
Seboche,* Butha Buthe	—	—	208	4,879	655	325	—	—	5,859	
Totals . . . . .	6,073	551	4,656	47,863	23,723	4,504	4,735	3,442	84,267	
Grand Total Missions and Government . .	18,283	1,315	9,337	233,948	213,027	46,219	12,348	15,362	511,574	

\* This hospital is in the course of construction; only the dispensary and out-patients department is in use.



### 3. HOUSING

The Basuto live in small, scattered villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy. They are usually built of rough stone or of sods and are roofed with thatching grass or, in some areas in the mountains, with wheat straw. The floors are smeared by the women with mud and cow dung and frequently the inner and outer walls are treated the same way. The walls are often decorated with traditional designs in various coloured clays.

The traditional hut is circular in shape, but nowadays many Basuto prefer to build rectangular huts which are in some cases roofed with corrugated iron. The wealthier people build houses of cut stone or of brick and buy stock size doors and glazed windows.

In the old days, it was the custom for each man to build and thatch his own house, but many of the younger generation have no knowledge of building. They are, therefore, compelled to hire others to do this work for them.

If a man wishes to build, he asks his chief or headman for a site. Any building he may erect remains his property unless he leaves the village, in which case the chief may allocate it to some other person but at no charge. The original owner is, however, allowed to remove the doors and windows, if he wishes to do so. He is allowed to remove any materials which were not provided by the Chief. He may, for example, remove the roof, if of sawn timber or corrugated iron, as well as doors and windows.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings, except two printing works in Basutoland, and the problem of housing industrial workers has not therefore arisen.

The small European population consists, for the most part, of civil servants, missionaries and traders and is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of local cut stone. Since the war, however, Government departments and commercial enterprises have expanded and a number of houses have been built of brick since it is quicker and cheaper than stone.

#### 4. SOCIAL WELFARE

## I. BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION

There are 26 Troops, three Cub Packs and one Rover Crew functioning in the Territory. There was a small rise in total strength from 871 in 1957 to 953 in 1958 made up as follows:

Scouts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	888
Cubs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Rovers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Total	.	.	.	.						953

The year was a very quiet one in comparison with the Lord Baden-Powell Centenary Year in 1957, and a rise in numbers despite any exceptional activities would seem to indicate that the movement is planted on sound foundations.

Two preliminary Woodbadge Training course for new Scoutmasters were held and were well attended. Patrol leaders' courses were held in some of the districts. At these courses scouts and scoutmasters both attend under instruction and particular emphasis is laid on the Patrol System.

The Scout and Guide Training Ground at Morija continues to be a scene of activity under the guidance of its Youth Organiser. The Territory has two active Scout publications *Lefito* and *Raohang*.

## 2. GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

The annual census taken at the end of June showed that there was a total enrolment in all ranks of 2,691, a small decrease on the 1957 figure. In that year there was a drive to increase enrolment to mark the centenary of Lord Baden-Powell's birth.

Mrs. Maund, the wife of the Anglican Bishop of Basutoland, has continued as Territorial Commissioner through the year. She has had difficulty in replacing an experienced Divisional Commissioner who has left the Territory, but the District Commissioners have worked hard to maintain the level of test work and enthusiasm.

Miss Coulson, a new member of the staff of St. Catherine's Teacher Training School, has had her Commonwealth Camp Training Certificate confirmed for South Africa and is taking over the duties of Camp Adviser and Head of Training as from January 1959. She will become Divisional Commissioner for the Central Division based on Maseru and her Division will be divided into three Districts under Mesdames Khalema and Mohapi and Miss Peck. Mrs. Bragg has accepted the appointment of Territorial Secretary in succession to Mrs. McGregor.

A good number of guides have attended training during the year. Several Rangers at St. Catherine's School completed the first part of their Ranger Star and were awarded the appropriate badge. Two guides of the 6th Maseru Company passed their Child Nurse badge.

In September, the Director of the World Bureau, Dame Leslie Whately paid a short visit to Maseru, and addressed the Maseru Local Association, the Territorial Council, and some 200 Guiders and Rangers. The visit did much to stimulate interest in World Guiding.

The Guides at Botšabelo Leper Settlement were visited by Miss W. Reid, the Commissioner for Handicapped Guides.

## 3. HOMEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

The work done by the members of the Homemakers' Association continues in spite of many difficulties. Transport communications with most of the Clubs are poor and visits for the purpose of stimulat-



ing interest are difficult. Requests for opening new Clubs were received throughout the year, and were inaugurated by other Clubs, which is not a good practice, but it was the only way in which it could be done.

The Association held its first regional course at Mokhotlong Camp from the 17th to the 19th December. Forty women, including the President, Vice-President and one Committee member, attended the course. The demonstrations and talks were enthusiastically received. Bad weather cut the course short.

The Annual Training Course and conference held at Leribe Mission proved to be the most important yet. The demonstrations were of a high standard and there were 80 delegates, as against 150 in the past, which was a rather cumbersome number.

The Homemakers answer the call whenever called upon to render service to their communities. At a recent course offered by the Agricultural Department at the Maseru Agricultural School, the Homemakers gladly gave assistance in demonstrating to the women who attended the course how to make the best use of the produce from their gardens. When the Hostel which houses Chiefs and Councillors in Maseru was completed, the Homemakers were called upon to make and fit curtains. At the time of pitsos, (national gatherings), the job of feeding and looking after the Chiefs falls to them.

Eventually it is hoped that a Homemakers' Club will be established in every village of Basutoland.

#### 4. REHABILITATION OF EX-SOLDIERS

The welfare and rehabilitation of ex-soldiers is catered for by a Pensions Board and by the Basuto Soldiers' Benefit Fund. The Treasurer is chairman of the Pensions Board on which the Paramount Chief is also represented and which meets regularly to consider applications from disabled soldiers and dependents of deceased soldiers.

The Basuto Soldiers' Benefit Fund was established out of contributions received from the Basutoland War Levy, the Governor-General's War Fund and P.R.I. Funds of the Basuto contingents which served in the Middle East. The Fund totalled £24,873.

As at 31st March, 1958, the cash resources of the Fund were £7,507, which is sufficient for a further two years based upon the present liabilities, which take the form of continuous monthly grants to disabled ex-soldiers and the dependents of deceased ex-soldiers.

## Chapter VIII : Legislation and Legal Department

### 1. LEGISLATION

The following is a list of the more important legislation enacted during 1958:

- 3 of 1958: *Entry and Residence Proclamation*. This measure establishes control boards and control officers to regulate the entry and residence of non-Basuto in order to preserve the rights of the Basuto. Amended by Proclamation 38 of 1958.
- 23 of 1958: *Basuto Courts Proclamation*. This enactment replaces the Native Courts Proclamation and introduces rules of procedure and evidence hitherto lacking in the indigenous courts, while preserving their essentially African nature.

### 2. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The principal functions of the Legal Secretary are legislative drafting and advice on official legal matters. In performing these functions he collaborates with the Attorney-General who holds office in respect of all three High Commission Territories and is legal adviser to the High Commissioner.

The Attorney-General's functions under the Inquests Proclamation have been delegated to the Legal Secretary, who read and gave directions for the disposal of 165 inquest records. Two inquest records were reserved for the Attorney-General's decision.

The Legal Secretary is ex-officio registrar of deeds under the Deeds Proclamation, 1957, and sixty deeds were registered during the year. Certain limited land use rights are registered, but certificates of allotment of such rights have not been issued by Government since about 1953, resulting in a decrease in the numbers of registrations relating to land use. Hypothecations of rights in immovable property other than land continue to be registered. Other deeds registered are ante-nuptial contracts and powers of attorney. From 1st April, 1958, deeds of partnership were registered under the Partnerships Proclamation, 1957. Companies can be registered under a series of Cape of Good Hope enactments dating from 1861, but these provide only for the registration of public companies. A draft Companies Proclamation is under consideration and when promulgated it will enable the Legal Secretary to register private as well as public companies. At present promoters register companies in the Union of South Africa.



The Registrar of Births and Deaths is a member of the Legal Secretary's staff. 57 births and 13 deaths were registered. Africans are not obliged to report births and deaths to the Registrar, but must report to their chiefs. Africans may, if they wish, avail themselves of the registration facilities under Proclamation No. 15 of 1958.

Marriages are registered by the Legal Secretary in his capacity as Registrar of Marriages, assisted by two assistant registrars. All marriages solemnised under the Marriage Proclamation are registered in the Legal Secretary's office. Marriages by Africans under the Proclamation are so registered, but marriages by Africans under Sesuto law are not commonly registered although provision exists for special entries recording such marriages. 2,514 marriages were registered.

Patents, Trade Marks and Designs are also registered in the Legal Secretary's office, and 8 patents, 50 trade marks and 1 design were registered during the year.

The office of Registrar of Trade Unions is also held by the Legal Secretary. (See Part II, chapter II, paragraph 4.)

## *Chapter IX : Justice, Police and Prisons*

### 1. JUSTICE

#### I. THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In criminal procedure the High Court and Subordinate Courts are governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation. This Proclamation follows the criminal law in force in the Union of South Africa.

In civil matters, except where native law and custom is involved, the Roman Dutch law in force in the Union of South Africa is followed.

This is so because, in Basutoland, the laws in force include those of the Cape of Good Hope up to the 18th March, 1884, except where repealed or altered by Proclamation by the High Commissioner. The Basutoland Courts of Law consist of :

#### (1) *Court of Appeal*

A Court of Appeal for all three High Commission Territories was established on the 15th April, 1955, under the Basutoland, Bechuana land Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1954. This Court is composed of the Chief Justice, who is President, and other Judges of Appeal.

Thus, for the first time, litigants could appeal from High Court decisions to a local Court of Appeal, instead of having to appeal direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee is retained.

Circumstances in which an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal, and Court rules governing appeals, are the subject of local legislation.

## (2) *The High Court*

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and, in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by the local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authority vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Although the decision in every case, civil and criminal, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he generally sits with four Assessors (two Administrative Officers and two Africans) who act in an advisory capacity.

In practice four Assessors sit in every criminal trial and in many criminal appeals.

In civil cases, the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only law, other than native law and custom, and not fact is involved. Where native law and custom is involved the Judge sits with four Assessors or with two African Assessors only, depending on the character of each particular case.

## (3) *The Subordinate Courts of the First Second and Third Class*

In the nine districts of the Territory there are Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class presided over by Administrative Officers. There are three full time magistrates in the Territory presiding over Subordinate Courts of the First Class. The Magistrate (North), who resides in Leribe, operates in the districts of Butha Buthe, Leribe and Berea, and the Magistrate (South), who resides at Mohale's Hoek, operates at Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing. The third Magistrate resides in Maseru and operates in the Maseru district only but assists the other two magistrates when occasion demands. Appeals lie from all these Subordinate Courts to the High Court.

### *Criminal*

(i) *First Class*: These Courts can impose sentences up to a maximum of two years imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or a fine up to one hundred pounds, or both imprisonment and fine, provided that the maximum imprisonment of two years is not exceeded. In certain cases and subject to certain safe-guards a whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes with a cane, may be imposed.



(ii) *Second Class*: The maximum sentence which these Courts can impose is imprisonment, with or without hard labour, up to one year, or a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or both imprisonment and fine, provided that the maximum sentence of one year is not exceeded. A whipping, not exceeding eight strokes with a cane, may be imposed in certain cases and subject to certain safeguards.

(iii) *Third Class*: The maximum sentence which may be imposed by these Courts is imprisonment with or without hard labour up to six months, or a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, or both imprisonment and fine, provided that the maximum sentence of six months is not exceeded. A Third Class Court cannot impose a sentence of whipping.

Subordinate Courts have no power to try a person charged with treason, murder, rape, sedition, or an offence relating to coinage or currency, except that the Attorney-General may remit a rape case for trial by a Subordinate Court of the First Class.

#### *Increased criminal jurisdiction*

The Attorney-General may remit a case (not being treason, murder, sedition, or an offence relating to coinage or currency) to a Subordinate Court for trial with increased jurisdiction, after the holding of a preparatory examination. When so remitted with increased jurisdiction the powers of punishment are:

(i) *First Class*: Imprisonment up to four years; fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

(ii) *Second Class*: Imprisonment up to two years; fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

There is no remittal to a Third Class Court and therefore no increased jurisdiction for such a Court.

#### *Criminal Review*

In criminal cases all sentences by Subordinate Courts of the First Class are subject to automatic review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding fifty pounds.

As regards the Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts, they are also subject to a similar review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding twenty-five pounds.

#### *Civil*

In civil cases Subordinate Courts of the First Class have jurisdiction in all actions where both parties are Africans, subject to the right of such Courts to transfer cases to the Basuto Courts for hearing, and in all other actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds, and of the Second Class where the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds. Third Class Subordinate Courts have no civil jurisdiction.

#### (4) *The Judicial Commissioners' Courts*

Judicial Commissioners have been appointed in terms of Proclamation No. 25 of 1950, to hear civil and criminal appeals from the Courts of the Paramount Chief. Formerly, appeals from Basuto Courts were heard by District Commissioners, but they became so numerous that it was found essential to establish special courts to deal with them.

The function of these Courts is that of hearing civil and criminal appeals from Basuto Courts. Many of these appeals involve boundary disputes and in most of them native law and custom is involved.

On any appeal, the Judicial Commissioner can reserve, on his own motion, or on the application of either party, any question of law or native law and custom for decision by the High Court.

From the decisions of a Judicial Commissioner on appeals from Basuto Courts there is a further right of appeal to the High Court, with the leave of the Judicial Commissioner, or, if this is refused, with the leave of the High Court.

The Judicial Commissioners have been gazetted as Magistrates to preside over First Class Subordinate Courts in districts, thereby further assisting District Commissioners.

#### (5) *Basuto Courts*

The recognition and grant of special powers and jurisdiction to Basuto Courts is contained in the Native Courts Proclamation, Chapter Six of the Laws of Basutoland. There are 63 courts which fall under the following categories:

- (a) "B" Courts, or courts of first instance, of which there are 47, 12 of which sit alternately at one of two centres each. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases is limited to a fine of £15 and/or three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour; in civil cases they have jurisdiction in all actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed £250.
- (b) "A" Courts or Basuto Courts of Appeal, of which there are 12. They have first instance as well as appellate jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases is limited to a fine of £25 and/or six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour. In stock theft cases only, this jurisdiction is increased to one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour. In civil cases they have jurisdiction in all actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed £500.
- (c) Central Appeal Courts or Higher Basuto Courts of Appeal, of which there are four. These, too, have first instance as well as appellate jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases limited to a fine of £50 and/or two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour. In civil cases there is no limit to the amount of the claim or matter in dispute in respect of their jurisdiction.



Appeals from these courts go to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Three of these courts are sited at Matsieng, Leribe and Mohale's Hoek, while the fourth is a circuit court serving the mountain districts of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong.

These courts are established by warrants issued by the Resident Commissioner with the approval of the High Commissioner, and may exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their warrants. They have no jurisdiction over parties other than Africans as defined in the General Interpretation Proclamation, Chapter 2 of the Laws of Basutoland. They deal mainly with civil disputes and offences against Sesuto Law and Custom and infringements of the Paramount Chief's Rules and Orders.

Before April, 1946, there were 1,300 courts run by unpaid officials, and all the fines imposed were taken by the Chiefs as a perquisite of their position, a practice which was obviously open to abuse. When the National Treasury was inaugurated on the 1st April, 1946, the number of courts was reduced to 106 and paid court officials were employed. The revenue derived from court fines and various fees is now paid into the National Treasury.

The number of courts was further reduced to 63 as shown above. In effecting this reduction, care was taken to site the courts at centres which would be convenient and within easy reach of the majority of the people. The new court staffs were carefully selected and were appointed only after a course of training.

Chiefs still retain the right to act as arbitrators in civil disputes where both parties are prepared to have the dispute settled out of court.

## 2. THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. He is resident in Maseru because there is more Court work in Basutoland than in either of the other Territories.

During 1955, a Puisne Judge was appointed for all three Territories. Like the Chief Justice, he is stationed at Maseru.

The Chief Justice, now that a Puisne Judge has been appointed, generally confines his activities to the Court of Appeal, Criminal Review Cases, the supervision of the work of Subordinate Courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary. A practice has also been arranged by which the Chief Justice visits the two other Territories quarterly to take civil matters and applications; this being in addition to the normal criminal and civil Sessions.

Under the Chief Justice there are the Judicial Commissioner, Registrar of the High Court, Magistrates and the various presiding Officers of the Subordinate Courts – that is, Administrative Officers in their judicial capacity.

The following statistics for the year under review are of interest:

### *Court of Appeal*

The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions in Basutoland and disposed of 36 appeals, dismissing 34 and allowing 2.

### *High Court*

In 38 criminal trials 131 persons were indicted, 129 of whom were eighteen years or over. There were 131 charges against these persons of which 2 were withdrawn. There were convictions on 78 and acquittals on 51 of those charges. 35 persons were convicted of murder.

Criminal review cases from Subordinate Courts totalled 374.

There were 145 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, of which 76 were dismissed, 63 allowed, 1 sent back for rehearing and 5 were pending at the end of the year.

There were 5 civil trials, 3 of which were disposed of, leaving 2 pending at the end of the year.

Civil appeals from Subordinate Courts totalled three, two of which were dismissed and one was pending at the end of the year.

### *Judicial Commissioners' Court*

Including 4 criminal appeals pending at the end of 1957 and 12 filed during the year, there were 16 criminal appeals. Of these 3 were dismissed, 4 allowed, and 9 were pending at the end of the year.

Including 105 civil appeals pending at the end of 1957 and 148 filed during the year, there were 253 civil appeals. Of these 105 were dismissed, 41 allowed, leaving 107 pending at the end of the year.

### *Subordinate Courts*

These Courts dealt with 5,061 charges during the year under review, a decrease of 845 on the 1957 figures. Apart from a number of petty offences not classified under any particular heading, the main offences were stock theft, ordinary theft, liquor, traffic, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, drugs, and common assault. Stock theft decreased by 34 during the year.

Including those pending at the end of 1957 and those registered in 1958, there were 882 civil cases of which 563 were heard. Most of the remainder were not heard because parties did not set them down for hearing.

### *Master of the High Court*

The duties of the Master of the High Court include the supervision of the administration of the estates of persons (other than tribal Africans) who are deceased or absent or who are lunatics, and also the administration of all insolvent estates. He is also responsible for the administration of the Guardians' Fund.

The total number of estates registered is 566, of which 10 were registered during this year.



Several estates were wound up during the year.

There were three insolvencies.

During 1958 sums were paid into the Guardians' Fund.

## 2. POLICE

### 1. ADMINISTRATION

The Commissioner of the Basutoland Mounted Police is the Departmental Head and Commanding Officer of the Force. He is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for its efficient administration. The Commissioner is assisted at Police Headquarters by the Deputy Commissioner of Police as Second-in-Command of the Force; by a Superintendent as Officer-in-Charge of the Police Training School; by two Assistant Superintendents of Police as Officers Commanding the Special Branch and Criminal Investigation Division respectively, and by a civilian Assistant Accountant/Storekeeper who is in charge of Pay and Headquarters Stores.

For Police Administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into five Divisions, which in turn comprise nine Districts. District commands coincide with Administrative District areas. The Divisions are each commanded by a Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent of Police who, in addition, commands the District Police in his District, and is responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the efficient administration and working of his Division. The remaining Districts contained within a Division are commanded by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Police, or Inspectors, who are responsible to their Divisional Commanders.

All Commissioned Officers of the Force are European. The Inspectorate and Non-Commissioned ranks are recruited from the Africans of the Territory.

### 2. ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

Housing shortage and normal wastage were responsible for the Force not being up to its full strength. The tables below show the fixed establishment and actual strength of the Force as at 31st December, 1958:

*Europeans*

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Commissioner. . . . .	1	1
Deputy Commissioner . . .	1	1
Superintendents and As- sistant Superintendents. .	14	10
Total . . .	16	12

*Africans*

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Senior Inspectors . . . . .	1	1
Inspectors . . . . .	4	4
Staff Sergeants. . . . .	10	7
Sergeants . . . . .	18	17
Corporals . . . . .	44	41
Lance Corporals . . . . .	—	10
Troopers . . . . .	423	339
Total . . .	500	419

*Civilian Employees*

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Assistant Accountant Storekeeper	1	1
Lady Clerks (European) . . .	2	2
Farriers (African) . . . . .	3	2
Saddlers (African). . . . .	5	5
Messengers (African) . . . .	2	2
Total . . .	13	12

## 3. TRANSPORT

The Force has an establishment of 18 motor vehicles, 338 riding horses and 72 pack animals.

## 4. POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Training School, which is situated at Walker's Camp on the outskirts of Maseru, is commanded by a Superintendent. He has a staff of one Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals and 6 Troopers. In addition to recruits courses, each of 8 months' duration, refresher and





*Police Training.*







promotion courses are held for Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers. During the year 23 recruits were trained and posted to Divisions, 2 resigned and 6 were discharged as unsuitable; 25 were still undergoing training at the end of 1958. Nine other courses were held for a total number of 159 N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks of the Force. Of these, two were discharged as inefficient, 112 were trained and returned to their districts and 45 were under training at the end of the year.

#### 5. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION AND RECORDS BUREAU

The Division is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, directly responsible to the Commissioner of Police. The African establishment is one Sergeant, four Corporals and 16 Troopers who are available for special investigations. Four Non-Commissioned Officers and four Troopers are stationed at Divisional Headquarters in the Territory.

The duties of this Branch of the Force cover, *inter alia*:

- (a) Responsibility to the Commissioner for the final preparation of cases and organisation of all matters relating to the Basutoland High Court and the satisfactory presentation of Police prosecutions to the Attorney General.
- (b) The publication for despatch to all stations of instructions and advice for the guidance of Officers and Other Ranks on all subjects relating to the successful investigation of crime and the prosecution of offenders.
- (c) The collation of information connected with wanted persons, lost, found and stolen property and its publication in the appropriate Police Gazette and circulars.
- (d) Photography and fingerprint work.

The local Criminal Records Bureau is staffed by two Troopers. Duplicate copies of all fingerprint slips are sent to the South African Criminal Bureau. A total of 1,015 fingerprint slips were received from Districts and were classified and filed. 85 fingerprint dockets were opened during the year.

#### 6. SPECIAL BRANCH

The Special Branch is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent of Police and the establishment consists of one Staff Sergeant, two Corporals and ten Troopers. One Senior Lady Clerk is stationed at Headquarters.

The Branch is also responsible to the Commissioner for the performance of duties relating to:

- (a) Issuing, renewing and endorsement of Basutoland Passports.
- (b) Naturalisation of aliens.
- (c) Registration of Citizens of the U.K. and Colonies.
- (d) Vetting of applications for U.K. passports issued by the U.K. Passport Officer Cape Town and liaison with him on such immigration matters.
- (e) Control of movements of aliens between the Union of South Africa and Basutoland and liaison with the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic affairs in the Union.
- (f) Duties imposed on the Chief Control Officer (Commissioner of Police) under the Entry and Residence Proclamation.

During the year 42 Basutoland passports were issued, 15 were renewed, and 20 applications for U.K. passports were dealt with. 70 permits to aliens to visit the Union of South Africa were issued.

#### 7. WORK OF THE POLICE

(a) *Border Posts*: During 1958 the Force manned 25 Border Stations and Posts which employed two N.C.O.s and 53 Troopers. They were mainly occupied with Customs duties, issuing of passes, the collection of revenue and enforcement of legislation dealing with the import and export of livestock and cereals. Frequent patrols were carried out along the border as a deterrent to stock thieving and to control illegal imports and exports.

(b) *Patrolling*: 411,312 man miles were covered during the year by 7,766 patrols of a total of 9,025 Other Ranks of the Force, of which 123,972 miles were covered by Police vehicles. A large proportion of this mileage was covered in the course of investigations. Commissioned officers travelled 30,056 miles by motor car, 801 miles by horse, 1,080 miles by air and 2,762 miles by truck.

#### 8. MOUNTAIN STATIONS

Ten mountain outstations have been operating throughout the year. These mountain stations were manned by eight N.C.O.s and 33 Troopers. They continued to serve the public and to be of assistance in the suppression of stock theft.



## 9. MURDER

At the end of 1957, four cases of Medicine Murder were still under investigation. During 1958, 13 cases of Medicine Murder were reported. Of these cases nine have been dealt with by the High Court, two have been committed for trial and six are still under investigation. Convictions were obtained in five cases during the year.

A comparative table showing Medicine Murders reported during the eleven years since 1948 with yearly fluctuations is given hereunder.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases reported</i>	<i>Increase over Previous Year</i>	<i>Decrease over Previous Year</i>
1948 . .	20	14	—
1949 . .	5	—	15
1950 . .	4	—	1
1951 . .	9		—
1952 . .	14	5	—
1953 . .	10	—	4
1954 . .	11	1	—
1955 . .	9	—	2
1956 . .	4	—	5
1957 . .	12	8	—
1958 . .	13	1	—

## 10. STOCK THEFT

Stock theft cases reported have shown a slight increase over last year. In all 1,527 cases were reported, as against 1,460 cases reported in 1957; 1,694 cases reported in 1956; and 2,188 cases reported in 1955.

One stock theft drive was carried out by the Police in conjunction with the Basuto Administration in the Leribe Mokhotlong division with the result that 17 cases were brought before the Court involving 263 animals.

Of the 1,527 cases reported, 244 were still under investigation and 203 cases had been closed undetected during the year. 628 cases were sent to Basuto Courts, 420 cases were tried in Subordinate Courts of which 324 cases resulted in conviction and 96 in acquittals.

## 11. STATISTICS

The tables below show crime statistics for the year under review. The number of persons dealt with in 1958 was 11,139 as against 5,434 in the previous year. The increase of 5,078 persons dealt with is due to the fact that Crime Returns were amended during the year to show persons dealt with by the Basuto Courts.





Column Number

Murder . . . . .  
Attempted Murder . . . . .  
Culpable Homicide. . . . .  
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm  
Assault Common . . . . .

Offences Against Property

Theft Common . . . . .  
Stock Theft and Produce . . . . .  
Robbery . . . . .  
Housebreaking and theft . . . . .  
Fraud . . . . .  
Theft by false pretences . . . . .  
Forgery and Uttering . . . . .  
Receiving stolen property . . . . .  
Arson . . . . .  
Malicious injury to property . . . . .

Statutory Offences

Traffic . . . . .  
  
Drugs. . . . .  
  
Other Offences . . . . .  
Grand Total . . . . .

Offences Against Lawful Authority

Against Public Morality . . . . .  
Offences Against Persons . . . . .  
Offences Against Property. . . . .  
Statutory Offences . . . . .  
Other Offences . . . . .  
Grand Total . . . . .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	32	6	70		2	3	103	1	9	2	22		1	3	25	5	1
4	8		20		2	3	27	1	2		4			3	4	5	2
11	5	1	46	3			60		5		38				4	5	6
	62	5	529	4	3	15	574	2	17		170	1	19	55	13		297
11	113	10	3716	5	53	59	3733	1	14	1	103	1	46	129	21		3417
36	221	22	4382	12	61	80	4498	5	47	3	337	4	71	217	49	42	3723
	10	166	1075	2	91	92	1075	2	35	8	260	15	309	187	12		247
41	180	29	1527	6	143	96	1541		96	5	324	1	203	244	40		628
1	2	1	73		8	7	62		10		16		14	13			9
	47	2	204	1	13	27	212		9		54		76	41	3	2	27
	4		49		4	6	43		4		25		8	4	2		
	20	1	43		7	2	55		1		10		15	13			13
	7	1	42		4	5	41	1	4		18		8	7			3
			17			6	11				1			3			7
1	35	3	276	1	16	49	249		13	2	49	2	90	40	1		52
8	51	5	300		15	27	322		21	1	55	5	103	43	2		92
61	512	51	3606	10	292	317	3611	3	193	16	812	23	826	595	63	2	1078
1	53	1	322	3	38	59	257		11	1	168	1	28	36	6		6
	24	1	225		6	6	238		7		216		8	7			
3	10	1	216		7	10	213		9		186	1	11	2	1		3
4	67	3	763	3	51	75	708		27	1	570	2	47	45	7		9
	321	27	2623	16	231	368	2366	1	47	9	1395	18	607	132	39		118
103	1121	113	12010	46	667	895	11829	13	362	35	3352	57	1634	1055	171	67	5083
	2	56	257	4	20	35	262		21	6	115	9	54	31	7	3	14
10	34	4	379	1	22	20	384	2	27		123	1	29	35	6	20	141
36	221	22	4382	12	61	80	4498	5	47	3	337	4	71	217	49	42	3723
61	512	51	3606	10	292	317	3611	3	193	16	812	23	826	595	63	2	1078
4	67	3	763	3	51	75	708		27	1	570	2	47	45	7		9
	321	22	2623	16	231	368	2366	1	47	9	1395	18	607	132	39		118
103	1211	113	12010	46	667	9851	1829	13	362	35	3352	57	1634	1055	171	67	5083





Column Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Indecent Assault	117	6		92	2	17				22						8	6					2				64		9		1			
Abortion . . .	1	1																								105	1						
Abduction . . .	132	8		123	1					10						1	8																
Sodomy . . .	2			2						2																							
Bestiality . . .	1					1																											
Women & Girls' Proc.	19	1	1	16		1				9						1	2									5				1			
Incest . . .	5	2		3		1				3																							
Vagrancy . . .	21	2		1	17	1					14						1	3	1														
Total	395	48	1	290	27	28	1			84	16	1				14	20	5	1	1		2				186	4	12		2			
Offences Against Persons																																	
Murder . . .	125	53		68	4		53	3		15	1																						
Attempted Murder	35	3		29	1	2				24	1					2	3									2				13			
Culpable Homicide	118	27		74	7	5				45	7	3				2	1									26				15		5	
Assault G.B.H. . .	626	31		520	44	29	2			121	19	4				7	36	6			2					361	19	18	2	35			
Assault Common	4509	30	1	3744	478	226	30			47	6				2	18	39	1			1					3655	471	208	30	18			
Defam. of Character	1			1																													
Total	5414	144	6	4436	534	262	32	53	3	252	34	7		4		29	79	7			3					4044	490	226	32	81	5		
Offences Against Property																																	
Theft Common . . .	721	53	1	484	101	60	22			32	10	3	2			39	68	27	3	10		4				273	42	8	9	8			1
Stock Theft . . .	1299	132	8	1059	15	85				39	12	34				28	27	3	2							638		21		4	1		
Robbery . . .	40	18		17	4	1				8	2											1				9	2						
H.B. and Theft . . .	148	15	2	107	8	15	1			82	6	2				9	14	1								11	1	4	1	1			
Fraud . . .	27	2		24	1					24								1															
Theft by False Pretences . . .	24	1		22	1					10																							
Forgery and Uttering	26	5		19	2					13	1						3	1								3				2			
Receiving stolen Prop.	6	1			5																						5						
Arson . . .	118	16		62	40					24	17						4	3								34	20			1			
Malicious injury to property . . .	249	32	1	173	1	32				49	7	2				9	23	3	2							101	1	16		1			
Total	2658	275	12	1967	188	193	23			249	77	48	3	2		85	139	39	7	10		4				1081	72	49	10	17	1	1	





### 3. PRISONS

#### I. ADMINISTRATION

The Prison Service is administered by the Director of Prisons who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner. Under the Director are a Superintendent, who is in charge of the Maseru prisons, 1 Senior Gaoler, 11 Gaolers, 9 Warder Technical Instructors, 113 Warders, 1 Female Gaoler and 6 Female Warders. The district prisons are in the charge of District Commissioners under the general direction of the Director regarding prison administration. Each district prison has a Gaoler and a number of warders. There are ten prisons in the Territory, one at each District headquarters except at Maseru where there are two prisons, the Central Prison which takes all adult male prisoners from the Maseru district and long-term prisoners from other districts, and the Old Gaol which is used for females and juveniles. The Director of Prisons and the Superintendent visited and inspected all prisons in the Territory during 1958.

During the year under review 4,310 prisoners were committed to prison, of which 2,782 were sentenced to imprisonment. The daily average in prison was 1,104·8. Comparative figures for 1957 were, total committals 4,590 sentenced to imprisonment 3,020, daily average 980·9.

#### 2. BUILDING

At the Central Prisons, a second workshop was completed except for doors, and the reception block, with offices and cells, was completed, except for doors and window bars. The punishment block, which is self-contained, consisting of ten cells, showers, lavatory, storeroom and walled-in exercise yard is complete but for corrugated iron roofing, doors and cement floors. A tall guard tower adjoining the administrative block was erected to house the siren which was installed during the year under review. This tower is an excellent observation post and the base is used as a tool shed. An alarm bell system was also installed. A road was constructed around the perimeter of the prison, and much maintenance work was carried out.

Building work carried out during the year in the district prisons was as follows :

*Teyateyaneng.* Exercise yard for unconvicted prisoners. New female cell.

*Leribe.* New latrines for male prisoners.

*Butha Buthe.* Accommodation for female prisoners.

*Mokhotlong.* A large number of stones cut for extra cell accommodation.

*Quthing.* Work has started on the construction of additional cells for the unconvicted prisoners.

*Mohale's Hoek.* Improvements and repair work to the Prison buildings.

*Mafeteng.* Exercise yard for female prisoners.

### 3. DISCIPLINE

The total number of offences against prison discipline was 86, of which 52 were committed at the Central Prison.

The majority of prisoners were well behaved and generally the discipline was good. One third good conduct remission may be earned by prisoners, provided the sentence is not reduced to less than thirty days.

21 prisoners escaped during the year, 14 were recaptured.

### 4. EXECUTIONS

There were 20 prisoners in custody under sentence of death on 31st December, 1957. During the year a further 34 were sentenced to death. The outcome of cases was as follows:

Executed . . . . .	13
Sentence commuted to imprisonment . . . . .	13
Acquitted by Court of Appeal . . . . .	2
Died . . . . .	2
Awaiting confirmation . . . . .	24
Total . . . . .	<u>54</u>

### 5. HEALTH

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good. There were no epidemics. The daily average reporting sick was 8·75, the majority being for minor complaints. 66 prisoners were admitted to hospital and there were eight deaths, excluding executions. Comparative figures for 1957 were 9·30, 67, and three deaths.

In the Central Prison there is a sick bay and only serious cases now are admitted to the Government hospital. Diets are laid down in prison regulations, but the Medical Officer may alter these if he considers it necessary. Government Medical Officers in the districts see all admissions and attend to all prisoners reporting sick. Regular inspections of prisoners are made by them, and in Maseru these inspections take place daily. As there are no hospitals attached to any of the prisons in the districts, doctors place those requiring hospital treatment in the Government hospitals. These cases are guarded by prison warders.



## 6. LABOUR

Apart from routine domestic work at the prisons including gardening, building and stone-cutting, prison labour is used in work of a public nature such as chimney-sweeping, tree-felling and planting, street-cleaning, road-building, sanitary work and the upkeep of hospital grounds.

At Maseru Central Prison, the majority of long sentence prisoners are given industrial training in the following trades by technical instructors: tailoring, cobbling, brick-making, black-smithing, plumbing, carpentry, stone-cutting and building. Mat-making is also carried out when materials are available. Prison labour has been used to build the Central Prison. During the year under review, 3,798 stones were cut and 454,204 bricks burned, £993. 6s. 0d. was received from the sale of bricks.

The Maseru vegetable gardens produced 122,235 lb. of vegetables. Gardening operations are carried out by prisoners, including all the male juveniles, under the supervision of an agricultural instructor. Vegetables were supplied to the Government hospital, Maseru prisons, and to the Teyateyaneng and Butha Buthe prisons when insufficient supplies were being produced in their gardens. Total revenue from the sale of vegetables amounted to £400. 10s. 9d.

The tailoring section was employed in making prisoners' clothing and staff uniforms. 3,405 articles of clothing were made and 3,077 articles of clothing repaired. The cobbling section was concerned with the manufacture of prisoners' sandals and repairs to boots. 186 sandals were made and 1,099 boots were repaired. Carpenters made doors, window frames and roofing required for the Central Prison. Black-smiths were mainly occupied with the manufacture and sharpening of tools for the masons and quarry gangs, but they also manufactured iron work required for the prison. 311 punches and stone wedges were made and 11,291 articles repaired.

From the sale of pigs, mats and from other industries, £142. 10s. 11d. was received.

## 7. WOMEN PRISONERS

With the exception of short-sentence females in the districts, all female prisoners are incarcerated in the Old Gaol at Maseru and guarded by a female staff consisting of one gaoler and six warders. Female prisoners in districts are guarded by temporary female warders. Permanent female staff in the districts is not warranted.

Female prisoners are employed on laundry work, cleaning at the Government hospitals and dispensaries, making and repairing prison clothing, and weeding, hoeing and planting in the garden. Long-sentence females were employed on operating sewing machines. 106 articles of clothing were made during the year under review.

In 1958, 492 females were admitted to prison. Of this total 355 were sentenced to imprisonment either with or without the option of fines.

27 of the 492 had previous convictions and 54 were lunatics detained under medical surveillance. Comparative figures for 1957 were 404 admissions, 282 sentenced to imprisonment and 37 lunatics. 26 had previous convictions. In Maseru the daily average was 39·7 compared with 22·7 in 1957.

## 8. EDUCATION

Three specially selected warders with previous teaching experience conduct classes in Maseru for both adult and juvenile prisoners. Talks on topical subjects are given by a Prison Visitor. Weekly newspapers and monthly illustrated magazines in the local vernacular were supplied to prisoners during the year under review.

## 9. EXTRA-MURAL PRISONERS

District Commissioners are empowered to give persons convicted for certain minor offences the option of serving their sentences extra-murally. This has the advantage of keeping first offenders out of Gaol and out of contact with hardened criminals.

# *Chapter X : Public Utilities and Public Works*

## I. PUBLIC UTILITIES

### *Electricity*

The Maseru Power Station continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year. Extensive building development in Maseru in recent years has caused a big increase in the demand for electric power. While it was intended to install a Diesel Generating Plant rated at about 100 K.W. to meet this, a favourable offer was subsequently received for 2-120 K.W. sets ex Admiralty unused disposal stocks and these have been ordered. These sets are intended for peak load use until the main steam plant is extended in 1962, but they will be retained thereafter for similar future duty.

Increased revenue during the past year has kept this undertaking on an economic basis.

### *Water*

There were no significant changes in the Maseru Water Supply apart from the connection of a new spring in the area of the existing springs on a plateau about five miles from Maseru. A lower rainfall



during the year caused a reduced flow from the springs and the demand from the Caledon River Waterworks was the highest for some years.

### *New Mokhotlong Water Supply*

The scheme is now almost complete. The intake at the head of the old furrow and the reticulation to the older part of the township were brought into commission early in the year. Turbidity was unsatisfactory, so the pipeline was extended to the source of the supply where the actual springs are now being tapped and two have already been brought into commission and piping is awaited to connect the third.

### *District Water Supplies*

Work is in progress on the augmentation of Teyateyaneng, Leribe and Butha Buthe water supplies. At Leribe a new pipe line from the springs to the reservoir will be laid. Trenching is complete and the arrival of pipes is awaited. At Butha Buthe a new main from the reservoir to the Camp will be laid and trenching is at present in progress.

At Teyateyaneng, a new source of water supply is being sought. A well has been sunk in a sand bank next to the Teyateyaneng river and prospects appear favourable for a good supply. Piping for the new reticulation is arriving and a start with trenching will be made shortly.

### *Development of Water Resources*

Mention has been made elsewhere in this Report of the progress of the investigations now under way to confirm the possibilities of the Ox-bow Hydro-electric Power and Water Supply Scheme.

## 2. PUBLIC WORKS

### *Buildings*

The Building Section of the Public Works Department carried out works to a total value of £162,090 during the year under review.

Rebuilding of the Police Lines at Butha Buthe was completed by contract at a cost of £6,900. In Maseru, two double-story buildings were completed to provide accommodation for Basutoland National Councillors. This work was carried out entirely by Basuto artisans under European supervision at a cost of £21,000.

A further 15 Senior Type Quarters for the Junior Service were built in Maseru at a cost of £19,000 and a contract was awarded for the erection of 40 Type "D" Quarters for the warders of the Central Prison, and for outbuildings near the Prison itself, at a total cost of £22,800.

During the year an extensive building programme was begun for the Basutoland Mounted Police, estimated to cost £53,000 and, in addition, new Police Stations were completed at Teyateyaneng and Quthing.

A further building programme, to cost approximately £25,000 was begun for the Medical Department, and extensions to Government Hospitals from C.D. & W. Funds have been virtually completed.

Further extensions costing £10,000 were carried out at the Basutoland High School and also at the Central Stores, Maseru.

## *Chapter XI : Communications*

### I. RAILWAYS

The Territory is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa by a short line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. From this junction it is possible to proceed by rail direct to Bloemfontein or Bethlehem, and thence to Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban. One mile of the line is in Basutoland. Elsewhere the railway runs close to the boundary of the Territory and goods are transported by road to and from the nearest station across the border.

### 2. ROADS

The realignment of main roads continues, but as available funds are very small, only a few miles of the very worst sections have been done.

The policy of improved drainage is gradually proving itself by a slight but noticeable reduction in damage to the roads after heavy rain storms. New sections of roads constructed with adequate drainage are a big improvement.

Work on the access track to Mokhotlong proceeded well but it has been necessary to request additional funds to complete the reconstruction to a reasonable standard of safety.

On the whole the Basutoland road system of 560 miles of main road and 410 miles of "C" road remains generally of a poor standard, due to bad alignment and inadequate drainage. Most of the roads are the original meandering waggon tracks formed by the early missionaries and traders.

### 3. BRIDLE PATHS

There are approximately 1,600 miles of bridle paths in the Territory, which are now constructed and maintained by the Basuto Administration.



4. AVIATION

The main airstrips in the Territory are at Maseru, Mokhotlong, Sehonghong, Semonkong and Qacha's Nek, although there are others which are used principally by traders for transporting merchandize to their stores. Most of the Territory's airstrips are suitable only for the lightest type of aircraft. Proposals are under consideration for improvements to the principal airstrips.

A mail service operates twice weekly between Maseru, Semonkong, Qacha's Nek, Sehonghong and Mokhotlong.

5. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Owing to the continued need to exercise economy, the Post Office was unable to extend and improve facilities to the desired extent during the year under review. There were 66 Post Offices and Postal Agencies in service during the year.

Telephones

Because cable leads are full to capacity, it is not possible to extend further the Maseru telephone network, nor to provide new services to the many waiting applicants.

Mail Services

No new services were brought into operation during 1957-58.

Training school

Because of the death of Mr. Blignaut, Postmaster, Mohale's Hoek, and the transfer of Mr. V. V. Parkhouse, Postmaster, Leribe, the training school had to be closed. It is, however, hoped that the new training scheme will come into operation in the near future.

Staff

The establishment of the Department at the end of 1958 was:

Europeans

Rank	Strength
Controller of Posts & Telegraphs . . . . .	1
Senior Postmaster . . . . .	1
Postal Officers . . . . .	7
T. & T. Electrician . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	10

*Africans*

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Postmaster, Higher Grade . . . . .	10
Postal Asst., Grade I . . . . .	20
Telephone Operator, Grade I . . . . .	1
Postal Asst., Grade II (Linesmen) . . . . .	4
Postal Asst., Grade III . . . . .	44
Postal Asst., Grade IV (Telephonists) . . . . .	13
Postal Asst. Grade V (Messengers) . . . . .	3
Clerk, Grade I . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	96

*Statistics*

	<i>1956/55</i>		<i>1957/58</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		£		£
Bag & Box Rentals . . . . .	—	804	—	846
Money Orders Issued . . . . .	28,923	98,767	28,977	100,010
„ „ Paid . . . . .	14,135	94,006	14,909	95,952
„ „ Order Commission . . . . .	—	445	—	446
Postage Stamp Sales . . . . .	—	37,959	—	38,940
Postage Surcharges . . . . .	—	174	—	193
Postal Orders Issued . . . . .	53,855	29,036	56,288	31,032
„ „ Paid . . . . .	43,087	40,029	47,207	41,710
„ „ Order Poundage . . . . .	—	363	—	398
Registered Telegraphic Address Fees . . . . .	—	54	—	65
Revenue Stamp Sales . . . . .	—	22,108	—	22,189
Savings Bank Deposits . . . . .	11,437	173,471	11,402	165,997
„ „ Withdrawals . . . . .	25,662	235,567	25,892	227,999
Telegrams Forwarded . . . . .	106,650	—	108,225	—
„ „ Received . . . . .	115,366	—	117,420	—
Telegraph Revenue . . . . .	—	7,837	—	7,909
Wireless Licences . . . . .	—	187	—	543
Totals . . . . .	—	740,807	—	734,229

*Chapter XII : Press*

There are four newspapers printed and published in the Territory. Two of these, *Leselinyana* and *Moeletsi oa Basotho*, are printed and published in Sesuto respectively by the Morija Sesuto Book Depot of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, and by Mazenod Institute, of the Roman Catholic Mission. *Mohlabani* is printed and published monthly in Maseru, in Sesuto and English by the Basutoland Congress Party.



In addition to these, there are three other newspapers. *The World*, a weekly English language newspaper, is printed in Johannesburg, and devotes considerable space to matters concerning the Basuto and Basutoland, where it is widely distributed. *The Basutoland News*, a weekly publication, reports the interests of the European community, and is published in the Orange Free State at Ficksburg, a town on the north-western border of Basutoland. *Lentsoe la Basotho* (The African Echo) is a new paper which circulates in the three High Commission Territories and which contains sections in the vernaculars and in English. It is printed and published by the Bantu Press, Johannesburg.

## PART III

### *Chapter I : Geography and Climate*

#### I. GEOGRAPHY

The Colony of Basutoland is an enclave within the Union of South Africa, its boundaries running with those of Natal to the east, Cape Province to the south, and the Orange Free State to the north and west. It lies between latitudes  $28^{\circ} 35'$  and  $30^{\circ} 40'$  south and longitudes  $27^{\circ} 00'$  and  $29^{\circ} 30'$  east. It comprises an area of 11,716 square miles of which about one quarter in the west is lowland country varying in height above sea level from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, the remaining three quarters being highlands rising to a height of 11,425 feet in the Drakensberg Range, which forms the eastern boundary with Natal. The mountain ranges run from north to south and those in the central area, named the Maluti, are spurs of the main Drakensberg which they join in the north, forming a high plateau varying in height from 9,000 to 10,500 feet. It is this area, where two of the largest rivers in the Union, the Orange and the Tugela, and tributaries of the Caledon have their source, that has caused Basutoland to be called the "sponge" of South Africa.

The soils in the mountain area are of basaltic origin, and those in the lowlands are derived mainly from the underlying cave sandstone. In the lowlands, the soil has been cropped continuously for upwards of 80 years. Due to the absence of fuel, practically all cattle manure is burnt, so that little or no organic matter is returned to the land; thus with the increasing population, both human and livestock, excessive demands have been made on the soil which has lost its structure and has become subject to serious erosion. The soils in the mountains have been brought into cultivation comparatively recently and are rich, though shallow. With uncontrolled grazing the areas above the arable land, in many places, became denuded of the grass cover, and the rush of surface water caused serious gully erosion on the arable land situated below. The measures which have been, and are being, taken to control erosion and to restore and preserve the grass cover are described earlier in this report.

There are no large towns in Basutoland; the population of the capital, Maseru, is estimated to be approximately 6,000 persons. Details concerning population, economic conditions and communications are discussed in previous chapters.



## 2. CLIMATE

Rainfall is variable and averages approximately 28 inches a year over the greater part of the country. Most of it falls between October and April, but there is normally no month which has less than half an inch. Unfortunately, river discharge statistics show that most of this water is lost to Basutoland in the form of run-off. The deciding factors from an agricultural point of view are whether the rain comes in steady soaking showers at intervals suited to the growth of the staple crops or whether it comes in the form of short and heavy storms, running to waste and eroding the soil. Serious droughts, like the one of 1948-49 are rare and there are a large number of perennial streams, though not so many as existed some years ago. In the lowlands the temperatures vary from a maximum of 90 degrees or more in summer to a minimum that rarely drops below 20 degrees in winter: in the highlands the range is much wider and temperatures below zero are common.

*Chapter II : Early History*

The Basuto as a nation did not come into prominence until 1818 when Moshesh, a minor chief of the Bakoena tribe in North Basutoland, gathered together the remnants of the various clans that had been scattered by the raids of the Zulu and Matebele.

The new nation went through a period of struggle, first with the emigrant Boers of the Great Trek, and then with the British under General Cathcart in 1852. From 1856 until 1868, there was a series of wars with the Orange Free State burghers, and, being hard pressed and having lost a large portion of his country (now known as the "Conquered Territory"), Moshesh repeatedly sought the protection of the British Government.

Eventually in 1868 the Basuto became British subjects. Part of the Proclamation issued by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape Colony, on 12th March, 1868, reads as follows:

"Now therefore, I do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after publication hereof, the said tribe of Basuto shall be, and shall be taken to be British subjects, and Basutoland shall be taken to be a British territory".

The country remained in a very unsettled condition until it was annexed to the Cape Colony by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that the territory was not to be subject to the general laws of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation and to extend to it, by proclamation, any Cape Act not otherwise in force.

The people never took kindly to the Cape Colonial rule, and after various disturbances, the Governor of the Cape, in 1880, extended to

Basutoland the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. They refused to accept the terms, and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was reached, under which the Act was repealed and certain fines were paid by the Basuto.

Although outwardly peace was restored, there still remained several chiefs who would not submit, and it was eventually decided by the Government of Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February, 1884, which was proclaimed and brought into force by Proclamation No. 75A of 18th March, 1884. Cape of Good Hope Notice of 13th May, 1870, defined the boundaries of the Territory and restored it to the direct control of the Queen through Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

### *Chapter III : Weights and Measures*

The weights and measures in common use in the Territory are the British Imperial.

The Cape Act of 1858 which defines the standard of weights and measures according to the English Act of 1824 still applies in Basutoland in accordance with Proclamation No. 4 of 1904.

### *Chapter IV : Administration*

#### I. ADMINISTRATION UP TO END OF 1958

Basutoland is an African territory without European settlers or land-owners. It is governed under a loose-knit system by which the British Administration combines with a hereditary chieftainship at whose head is the Paramount Chief.

The chieftainship structure is a direct result of the tribal wars following the rise of the Zulu power and of Chief Moshesh's diplomacy in welding scattered tribes into a single Basuto nation under the hegemony of his own clan, the Bakoena, to which all but three of the major chiefs belong. To weld these tribes into a nation, Moshesh "placed" members of his own family over them, so that, except for the Makhoakhoa in Butha-Buthe District, the Bataung in Mohale's Hoek District and the Batlokoa in Mokhotlong District, whose chiefs owe direct allegiance to the Paramount Chief, the chiefs and headmen of





*Part of the village of Matsieng, the traditional Home of the Paramount chief. The Paramount chief's Residence can be seen in the back, round.*







tribes other than Bakoena were under the direct control of a member of Moshesh's own family. This method of "placing" was followed by other chiefs, and led to a great multiplication in the numbers of subordinate authorities, so that in 1938 it was found necessary to impose a limitation on the number of those recognized. This was effected by publishing in the Gazette, under the Native Administration Proclamation of 1938, a list of all chiefs and headmen recognized by the High Commissioner. The Proclamation recognized the Paramount Chief and chieftainship as an integral part of the Government of the Territory, and vested their powers with legal authority and extended to them certain statutory powers and duties in addition to those exercised by custom. Under the senior chiefs, or "Sons of Moshesh" as they are called, although among them are several who are not in fact descended from Moshesh, are some four hundred and fifty subordinate chiefs, all members of chiefly families, and twice as many headmen, as well as numerous village heads and some petty headmen who are not accorded recognition by the High Commissioner. The headmen and village heads belong to families not necessarily descended from Moshesh, though the hereditary principle is strictly applied now.

These chiefs, and particularly headmen, are the authorities with whom the ordinary people deal in all their daily affairs, and who are responsible for the day to day administration of the Territory. They owe allegiance, through their immediate superiors, to the Paramount Chief. In matters not entirely concerned with Basuto law and custom, they work with the District Commissioners of their districts.

At the head of the Government is the Resident Commissioner, who works under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. He is assisted by a Government Secretary who is also Deputy Resident Commissioner. The remaining executive posts of Government are held by Heads of Departments and District Officers, who are responsible to the Resident Commissioner for the good order and administration of their respective Departments. For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into nine districts under District Commissioners stationed at Butha Buthe, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Maseru (the capital), Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Two of the District Commissioners, one of whom is stationed in the northern part of the Territory and the other in the southern part, are Senior District Officers who have, in addition to their duties as District Commissioners of their own districts, an advisory and supervisory relationship towards the other District Commissioners in their part of the Territory which does not, however, amount to actual control over, or responsibility for, the districts. The district boundaries correspond generally with the chieftainship division of the Territory into 21 wards under Principal and Ward Chiefs, all but one of whom are directly subordinate to the Paramount Chief.

The Heads of Departments are the Director of Audit, Treasurer, Director of Medical Services, Director of Education, Director of Public Works, Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, Com-



missioner of Police, Director of Prisons, Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, Comptroller of Stores and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Judiciary falls under the Chief Justice for the High Commission Territories.

The Resident Commissioner works in close co-operation with the Paramount Chief, and his District Commissioners with the Principal and Ward Chiefs in their districts. Heads of Departments and subordinate departmental officers, too, work with and through the chieftainship. The Police have authority to investigate crimes without reference to the local chief or headman, but this power is rarely exercised, and the normal procedure is for the chief to detail a representative who works with the policemen engaged in the investigation.

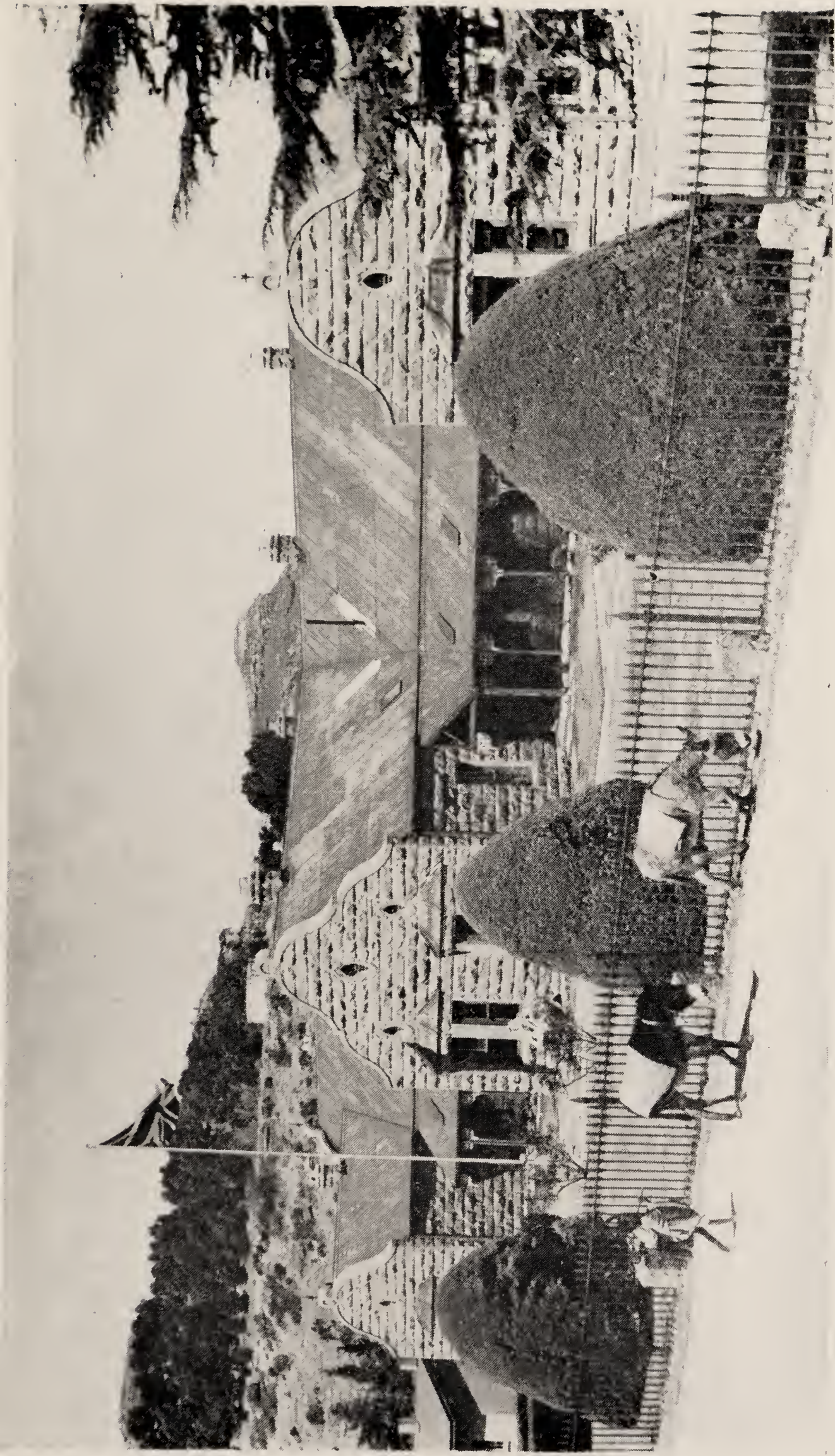
Legislation is by Proclamation, made by the High Commissioner. Until 1931 the office of the High Commissioner was held by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, but with the close of the Earl of Athlone's period of office the two posts were separated. Certain subordinate legislation, under the authority of High Commissioner's Proclamations, may be made by the Resident Commissioner (Government Notices) and the Paramount Chief (Paramount Chief's Rules and Orders). With the exception of Paramount Chief's Rules and Orders, all legislation is promulgated in the High Commissioner's Gazette.

An advisory body known as the Basutoland Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner as President, the Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, and 99 Basuto members, 94 nominated by the Paramount Chief and 5 by the Resident Commissioner, was constituted by Proclamation in 1910, to discuss matters affecting the domestic affairs of the Nation and to express its opinion on any draft laws that might be laid before it by the President. Of the 99 members, 42 are now elected, 52 nominated by the Paramount Chief and 5 nominated by the Resident Commissioner. In 1944 the High Commissioner, Lord Harlech, formally declared that "it is the policy of His Majesty's Government to consult the Paramount Chief and the Basutoland Council before Proclamations closely affecting the domestic affairs and welfare of the Basuto people or the progress and development of the Basuto Native Administration are enacted". At the same time the Paramount Chief confirmed that "it is the policy of the Paramountcy to consult the Basutoland Council before issuing orders or making rules closely affecting the life or welfare of the Basuto people and the administration of the Basuto". The Council meets at least once each year.

Since 1948, the Paramount Chief has been assisted by three Advisers chosen by her from a panel of 18 elected by the Basutoland Council. In 1952 the number of advisers was increased to four.

The Council elects, from among its own members, a Standing Committee, presided over by the Resident Commissioner, whose meetings are attended by the Paramount Chief, and to it are referred all important matters which arise when the Council is not in session.





*The Secretariat, Maseru, centre of the Government Administration.*







In 1943 District Councils were established as advisory and consultative bodies in all districts. The majority of the members are elected by popular vote at local assemblies and two to five members of the Basutoland Council resident in each district, are nominated by the Paramount Chief to sit as District Councillors. Each District Council elects four of its members to sit as members of the Basutoland Council for a term of three years – the other elected members of the Basutoland Council are elected by certain important sectional bodies, which are also represented on the District Councils.

At the end of 1943, a Committee was appointed, consisting mainly of Basuto, to work out a scheme for the establishment of a Basuto National Treasury, and its proposals were published in a booklet which was widely distributed throughout the Territory. The proposals included the re-organization of the Basuto Courts, entailing a reduction in their number from over 1,300 to about 130, and a change-over from the system whereby the Chiefs and Headmen held their own courts, themselves pocketing the fines and fees, to one whereby the courts would be held by stipendiary officers, and all fines and fees were paid into the proposed National Treasury. It was proposed that other practices open to abuse, such as the retention by the chiefs of unclaimed stray stock, should be abolished, and that chiefs and others carrying out administrative, judicial and fiscal duties should be paid allowances or salaries from the National Treasury. These proposals were accepted by the Resident Commissioner and Paramount Chief on the recommendation of the Basutoland Council in 1945, and the Basuto National Treasury and the new courts were established in 1946.

## 2. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM, DECEMBER 1958

On December 18th, 1958, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home, speaking in the House of Lords, announced that a new constitution had been agreed upon for Basutoland. A White Paper giving the details of the Constitutional reforms was published later. It is hoped that the new Constitution will be introduced before the end of 1959.

### *Legislative Council*

The Legislative Council will be known as the *Basutoland National Council* and will consist of 80 members divided equally between elected and non-elected members. The non-elected element will be made up as follows:

- (a) Three official members of the Executive Council and the Commissioner for Local Government;
- (b) The 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs who will be entitled to membership *ex officio*;
- (c) 14 persons nominated by the Paramount Chief.

The 40 elected members will be elected from among the elected members of the nine District Councils by the District Councils, which will act as electoral colleges for this purpose.

### *The Chairmanship of Council*

During the discussion in London of the constitutional reform report, it was agreed in principle that the Chairman should be a Mosotho elected by the Council, but for the first year, the Resident Commissioner would be appointed Chairman. A Deputy Chairman will be elected by the Council immediately, to preside in the absence of the Chairman. Both the Chairman and Deputy Chairman may be chosen from outside the membership of the Council if it so wishes.

The Chairman will be empowered to summon any official, or to invite any other person, to take part in the proceedings of the Council when the business before the Council renders the presence of such a person desirable. Such persons will participate in all the proceedings of the Council relating to the matter for which they attend but they will have no vote.

### *The Powers of the Basutoland National Council*

The Council will have power to legislate for all persons in Basutoland in respect of all matters, save the following, which will be the High Commissioner's matters:

- (a) External Affairs and Defence
- (b) Internal Security
- (c) Currency, Public Loans, Customs and Excise
- (d) Copyright, Patents, Trade Marks and Designs
- (e) Posts (including Post Office Savings Bank),  
Telegraphs, Telephones, Broadcasting and Television.
- (f) The recruitment, appointment, conditions of service, promotion, discipline and retirement (including pensions) of officers in the Public Service.

In respect of legislation within the High Commissioner's field, the Basutoland National Council will continue to act as a consultative body, and all matters will be referred to it.

### *The Executive Council*

The Executive Council will consist of:

- (a) four senior officials:
  - (i) the Resident Commissioner, who will act as Chairman, with both a deliberative and a casting vote; and
  - (ii) the Government Secretary, Financial Secretary and Legal Secretary
- (b) four unofficial or Council members:
  - (i) one nominated by the Paramount Chief; and
  - (ii) three chosen by the Basutoland National Council from among their own number.



The Executive Council will be advisory to both the High Commissioner and the Paramount Chief. But the powers of the High Commissioner and of the Paramount Chief in regard to the advice of this body are to be different, the Paramount Chief's powers being limited to those of delay and reference to the Basutoland National Council.

### *The Franchise*

Both delegations at the Conference held in London during November and December to discuss the Report of the Constitutional Reform and Chieftainship Committee accepted a franchise qualification which in no way discriminated on the score of race, colour or creed. A single roll for Basuto and non-Basuto persons will be established.

Qualifications for the franchise will be:

- (i) British subject or British protected person;
- (ii) the payment of tax. (The present system of direct taxation in Basutoland will be reviewed to ensure that, in future, there should be no distinction between classes of persons because of race in levying tax);
- (iii) the attainment of 21 years of age or over; and has lawfully maintained a home or been present in Basutoland for a continuous period of six months before registration as a voter, absences for work or labour under a service contract or for short temporary visits elsewhere being disregarded.

### *Local Government*

District Councils will be the primary organs of local government. Later it might be useful to delegate some of their functions to Councils at the ward and village level.

Members of District Councils will be elected by secret ballot, each Council consisting of at least 15 elected members, and each member representing approximately 2,000 electors. All Principal and Ward Chiefs will be members *ex officio*. Each Council will have a titular president and a working chairman.

District Councils will be responsible for many activities, among which will be the collection and imposition of local rates and taxes, public health, transport, communications, certain licences, and markets. Councils will be free to make use of the committee system.

Each Council will have its own paid executive staff and treasury, the senior employees forming part of a territorial local government service with common conditions of service, and subject to transfer from one authority to another.

### *Chieftainship Affairs*

A College of Chiefs will be established which will consist of all the Principal and Ward Chiefs, the Paramount Chief being the titular

President. The College of Chiefs will perform three main functions, namely:

- (i) the recognition of Chiefs;
- (ii) adjudication upon cases of inefficiency, proved criminality, and absenteeism in the Chieftainship; and
- (iii) adjudication upon disputes concerning succession to chiefdoms.

The day to day work of the College will be done by a small Action Committee consisting of four elected members and a working chairman. This Committee will function as an administrative tribunal.

## *Chapter V : Reading List*

### *General*

- The Basutos*, by Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., 2 volumes (Hutchison).  
*History of the Basutos*, by D. F. Ellenberger and J.C. MacGregor.  
*The Basuto of Basutoland*, by E. A. T. Dutton (Jonathan Cape)  
*The Basutos, or Twenty-three Years in South Africa*, by Rev. Eugene Casalis.  
*The Basuto of Basutoland*, by A. Mabile.  
*Basuto Traditions*, by J. C. MacGregor.  
*Reminiscences*, by J. M. Orpen.  
*Basutoland Records, 1833-68*, by G. M. Theal, 3 volumes.  
*Fourteen Years in Basutoland*, by Rev. J. Widdicombe.  
*The Basuto*, by Hugh Ashton (Oxford University Press, 1952)  
*The Rise of the Basuto*, by G. Tylden (Juta, 1950)

### *Government Publications*

- Report on the Financial and Economic Position of Basutoland*, Cmd. 4907 (H. M. Stationary Office)  
*An Ecological Survey of the Mountain Area of Basutoland* (Crown Agents, 1938).  
*Explanatory Memorandum on the Basuto National Treasury* (1944).  
*How Basutoland is Governed*, by K. W. S. MacKenzie (1944).  
*Judgment of Mr. Justice Lansdowne in 'Mantšebo vs. Bereng* (1943).  
*The African and his Stock*, by R. W. Thornton, C.B.E. and W. G. Leckie, O.B.E. (1942).  
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- Memorandum of Development Plans* (1946).  
*Laws of Lerotholi* (Revised Edition, 1959).  
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*Report on the Geology of Basutoland*, by G. M. Stockley (1947).  
*Report of the Commission on Education in Basutoland* (The Clarke Report, 1946).  
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*Forestry Aims in the High Commission Territories*, by O. B. Miller (1947).  
*The Origin and History of the Basuto Pony*, by R. W. Thornton, C.B.E., and others.  
*Basutoland Census*, 1946.  
*Basutoland Population Census*, 1956.  
*Report on the Salaries and Conditions of Service in the Public Services of the South African High Commission Territories*, 1947-48.  
*Memorandum on the Report on Salaries and Conditions of Service in the Public Services of the High Commission Territories*.  
*Basutoland Medicine Murder: A report on the recent outbreak of Liretlo Murders in Basutoland*, by G. I. Jones, Cmd. 8209 (H. M. Stationery Office, 1951).  
*Basutoland Agricultural Survey*, 1949-50, by A. J. A. Douglas, M.B.E., and R. K. Tennant.  
*Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee*, 1954.  
*Report on Constitutional Reform and Chieftainship Affairs* (1958).





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